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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Labor and Anti-Labor

"THERE are, in fact, now only two great groups in the nation, socially considered, though they do not answer precisely to the political division. These two groups are (1) the trade union or working-class group, and (2) everybody else." So writes Mr. G. M. Trevelyan, the historian, in a review in *The Observer* of a new work on the British middle class. The statement is true of Britain, and is becoming truer every year of Canada and the United States. The fact that it is true raises problems of the most far-reaching character.

"The trade union or working-class group" possesses means of exercising power upon the society in both its economic and its political aspect which the "everybody else" group does not possess. Its member sub-groups can hold up the society by strikes to attain both economic and political advantages; and the group as a whole has achieved so strong a political organization in Britain, and has up to now received so much support from members of the "everybody else" group, that it has been able for four years to govern Britain pretty much on its own terms.

The members of the "everybody else" group have no means of defence against any exactions that the trade union group may put upon them, except that of organizing themselves into the nearest possible approximation to trade unions, on the economic side, and into an anti-labor party on the political side. (We regret to have to use the term anti-labor, but it does not seem to be generally recognized that the existence of a Labor Party in a two-party or three-party nation implies the existence of an anti-labor party.)

The unionizing method is not of great benefit, because the methods which are traditionally tolerated and indeed approved for old-established trade unions are not likely to be tolerated and certainly would not be approved for most of the organizations into which members of "everybody else" might collect themselves. Dockers, for example, are permitted to hold up the food supplies of a nation for no better reason than their "sympathy" with strikers in an entirely different nation; but if doctors were to hold up the medical services of the nation, even for the best reason that can be imagined, they would be condemned as unconscionable rogues and villains. And in the political sphere, so strong is the general sympathy with the supposed "under dog," that it would probably be difficult for a political party to get very far if its chief function were understood to be that of resisting the extortions of "the trade union or working-class group".

Bows and Arrows

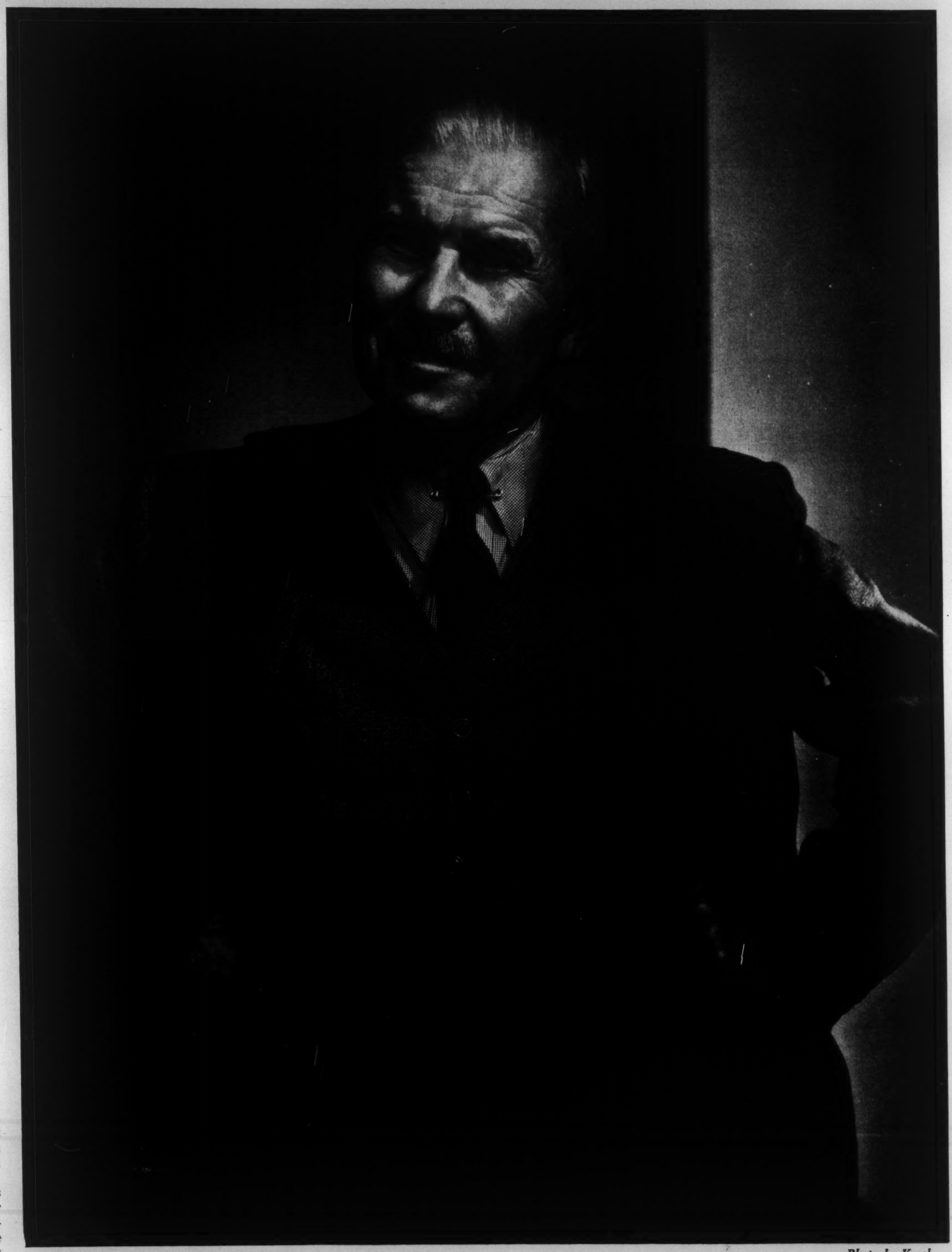
ALBERTA and British Columbia differ about the use of bows and arrows for hunting. Alberta gives the archer a licence, holding that what was good enough for Robin Hood is good enough for a Social Crediter; British Columbia refuses.

What we want to know is what happens when a licensed Alberta archer, standing near the border, shoots at a British Columbia mountain lion. If he kills it, is he breaking the British Columbia law? If he misses it, and it charges at him across the boundary is the mountain lion breaking the Alberta law?

Clear and Present Danger

THE really great speech which was delivered recently to the Montreal Rotary Club by the Hon. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, ought to be read in its entirety, rather than in the somewhat disjointed and partial form in which it appeared in the press outside of Montreal, and we assume that it will shortly be printed in full in the valuable bulletin now issued by the department. Its out-

(*Continued on Page Five*)



—Photo by Karsh

CIVIL DEFENCE chief for Canada is Major-General F. F. Worthington whose report, following a tour of all Western countries, is now before the Cabinet. This country lags in many vital preparation steps.

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A FALL FASHION PREVIEW

Selected by Bernice Coffey

Photo—courtesy Bruck —*Yvel*

A scarf, worn over one shoulder and falling to an undecided hemline, gives a dramatic air to this dress of semi-formal manner. Fabric is tissue faille.

—*Alfandri*

Pocket panels trim the bodice of a tri-color box-pleated surah dress.

—*H. Levy*

Fur-bordered panels on skirt of the coat serve as pockets at hipline.

—*Gordon*

Shape of the grey Persian ascot is repeated in outline on the shoulders.

—*William Segal*

Dark grey wool contrasts with light grey in dress and jacket ensemble.

—*Lou Ritchie*

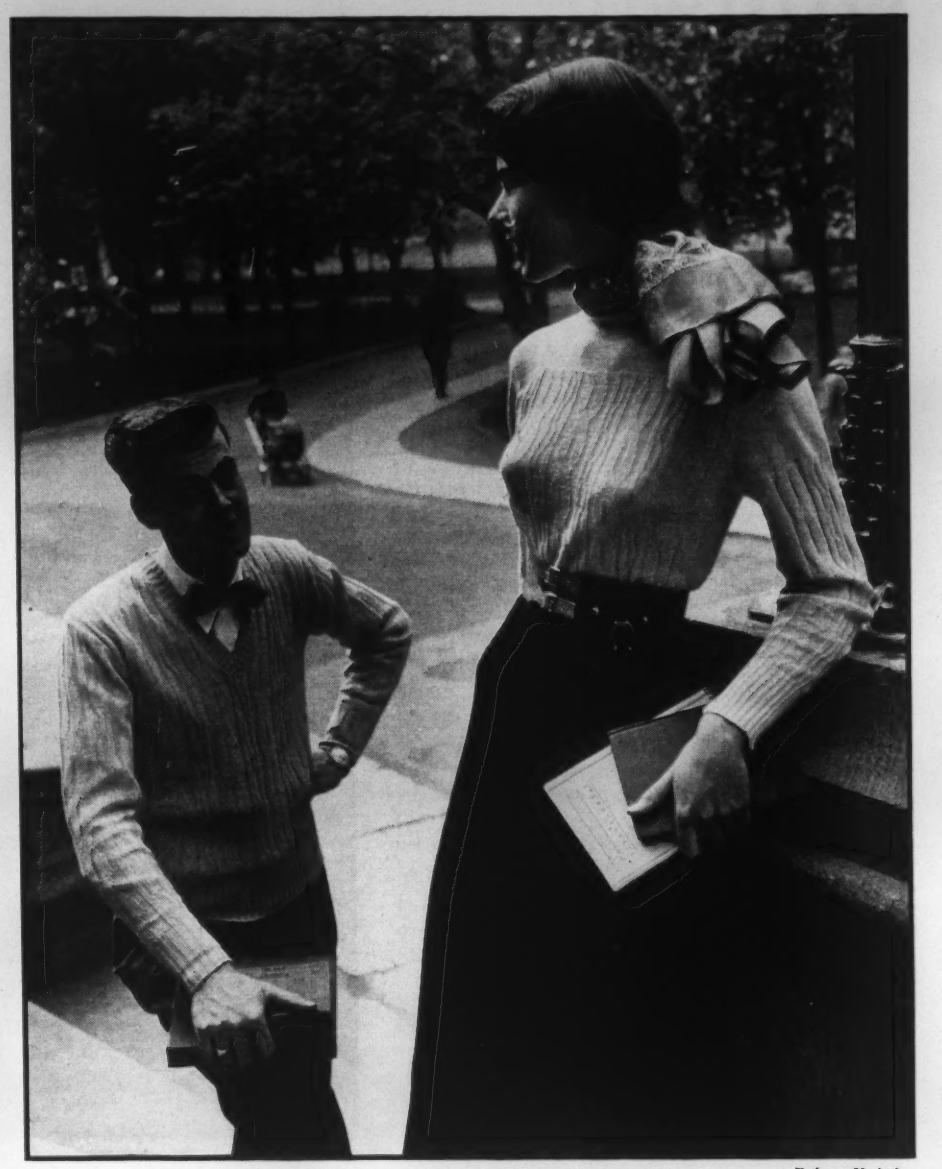
The versatile station-wagon coat, of winter blue gabardine with deep collar of mouton, is cut with full flaring back. To be worn with or without a belt.

—Gordon

Slim-skirted worsted suit shows careful detailing in pockets, collar, sleeves.

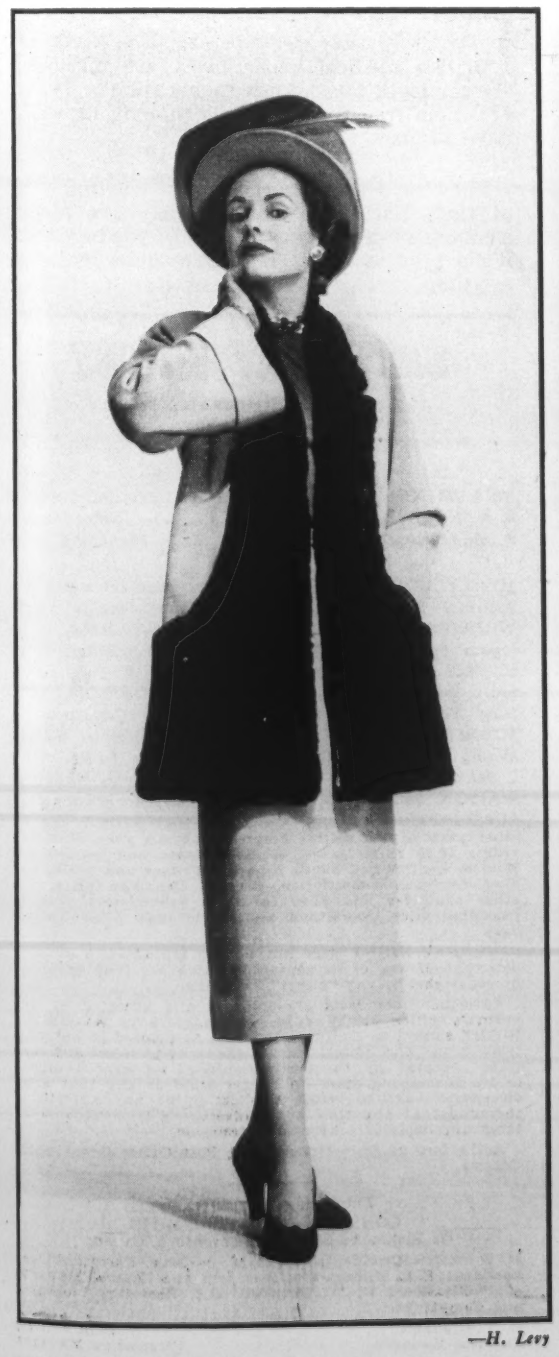
—Leslie Dana

Full-skirted grey jersey, black blouse and grey over-blouse, make a costume.



—Fainer Knitting

For campus wear, the masculine and feminine versions of matching sweaters knit in a cable design. Scarf is versatile accessory.



—H. Levy

Fur tuxedo widens into deep pockets on jacket of wool costume suit.

—Alfandri

Shadow lace molds the hipline and then flares into a wide sweep of skirt. Horsehair stiffens hemline. Posed on the Ritz-Carlton's grand staircase.

—Lou Ritchie

A weatherproof coat of Celanese faille has set-in back panels.

Ottawa View

By B. T. RICHARDSON

"Dominion" Going Out?

Federal Telephone Girls Join Trend Against Use Of Term

THE decline in popularity of the word "Dominion" when referring to Canada has been going on a long time, but it provided a flurry in Ottawa news the other day. Usage is a powerful thing, and it will determine in the long run whether the phrase, "Dominion of Canada" survives. It was a satisfying, mouth-filling phrase 80 years ago when Canada was young. It appeared in most of the colored maps in school textbooks used by most of the people who collectively make up the government of Canada today.

But the shorter "Canada" is what appears in most official documents today, a fact that betrays a change in linguistic habit and possibly points to a secret war against the longer phrase in the back rooms of Parliament Hill. But it will likely take another generation before usage establishes one or the other. Meanwhile, the printers who specialize in colored maps for calendars are still sticking closely to "Dominion of Canada", as many offices' walls will show.

The other day an alert Ottawa reporter detected a change in the greeting used by federal government telephone girls who used to say "Dominion of Canada". They now say "Government of Canada". Not much economy of syllable was gained in the change. Following the clue, it was discovered that one must look up "G" for the federal government listing in the new Bell Telephone book for Ottawa, instead of "D". The author of the change is too modest to admit parenthood.

This is the kind of controversy that delights the young men of Ottawa, for some one is almost sure to be ready to die in the last ditch for what is regarded as tradition. An effort was made in the late Parliament by the Matepedia M.P., Mr. Phil Cote, to change "Dominion Day" to Canada Day. But he found he was treading on sacred ground and the Senate killed his bill. Even the B.N.A. Act gives no sanction to "Dominion of Canada". The name of our country, like our flag, is a matter of personal choice.

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Little Work For Commons

If No New Program, Members To Have Time For Long Speeches

NOW that the cabinet has decided to call the new Parliament into session on September 15, the Hansard of the last session is much in demand. It will show what unfinished business was left when the House of Commons dissolved on April 30 last. Very little of urgent importance was left on the order paper, so that unless the government brings in a new program of legislation next month, the first session of the 21st Parliament may find its members with plenty of time on their hands for long speeches.

No one could argue that the coming session is regarded with any sense of expectancy, unless it is among the new M.P.'s who have never been in Ottawa before. There is danger that the session will prove to be an anti-climax to the election. A Parliament with no sense of mission even to fufil election promises, would be something new in recent Canadian history, in view of the vast programs enacted here by the last four Parliaments.

The budget, of course, was not passed last spring, but financial policy has followed the lines laid down by Mr. Abbott in March. The reduction in taxation would certainly be confirmed by the new House, and the budget is expected to be revived with some minor changes. Federal aid for a transcontinental highway was promised in the Speech from the Throne in January. It is still to come. So is the St. Lawrence Seaway, but this project is in deadlock in Washington and Ottawa learned by experience 15 years ago not to move in advance of Congress on this subject. With a new Speech, a full set of budget resolutions and whatever legislation will appear, the session will be full-fledged in every respect. Yet the point is made, in some sections of the press, that the session will provide an extra indemnity for 1949, an advantage to all members who have been re-elected and who have incurred election expenses since the earlier session. The members will not much more than get home for Christmas, judging by the speed of previous Parliaments. Meanwhile, cabinet changes are expected to stand over until next year.

In the light of the election, the Hansard of the dying days of the old Parliament is full of interest. The House approved the North Atlantic Treaty, the international wheat agreement, a batch of bills providing for pipelines in western Canada and the usual crop of divorces in Quebec, all in the last few hours. In the debate on the Atlantic Pact, all party leaders endorsed the treaty and it was passed unanimously. But the C.C.F. member for Vancouver Centre, Mr. Rodney Young, insisted on putting on record what is to all intents the dissenting view on the treaty. His speech contained all the evidence that is needed to understand that a serious split existed in the C.C.F. on foreign policy, and that it would affect the election. Mr. Young was one of the M.P.'s who was defeated in June.

•

—Photo by A. E. Simpson.

IN ACADEMIC GROVES. Nestling by the lovely Massawippi are the buildings of Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que., and across the river to the left is Bishop's College School. New university buildings, financed by the recent drive, are planned.

Trends In Air Travel

Jet Liners And Airport Changes To Speed Long Distance Flights

THE new civil air transport agreement with Britain contains hints of things to come for the air passenger. It will be several years, as Mr. Chevrier's statement in London said, before a British air line operates from London to the Orient through northern Canada, but the right to use an airport at either Churchill or The Pas in northern Manitoba is now conceded by Canada.

News that the British *Comet*, a twin-motored jet-propelled air liner by de Havilland, has undergone flight tests is an indication that faster flight over long distances by ticket holders is not far away. The *Comet* would cross the Atlantic in six or seven hours, and so would the *Jetliner* being constructed at Malton, Ontario, which is only a few months behind the British plane. London to Hong Kong or Singapore by way of the sub-Arctic Canada may move out of the dream stage in the next few years.

Of immediate importance in the air agreement is the confirmation of traffic rights at Gander airport in Newfoundland, now a Canadian air base. The agreement is fully reciprocal and it introduces into Anglo-Canadian civil air relations the fifth freedom of traffic rights. The fifth freedom is the right to pick up passengers at an intermediate stop. Trans-Canada Air Lines will have the right to pick up passengers in Iceland, Ireland and the Azores on the Atlantic service to Britain, but not at one British airport for another. The agreement shows that T.C.A.'s Caribbean service is likely to develop into a big operation, for T.C.A. will have the right, subject to concurrence of colonial governments, to pick up traffic at several Caribbean points.

The Canadian flag carrier in the Pacific, Canadian Pacific Airways, is a step closer to the day when it can start its North Pacific service as a result of the British agreement, which grants Canada rights in Hong Kong. Rights in Fiji are covered, and these are important on C.P.A.'s central Pacific service. Rights at Honolulu were obtained in an air agreement with the United States in June. Still to come, for the northerly route on the Pacific, are rights at intermediate stopping point on the great circle line from Canada to Hong Kong or beyond.

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Labrador's Ownership

Entry Of Newfoundland Has Not Changed Territory's Status

ONE thing that the marriage of Newfoundland and Canada has not settled is the popular dispute in Quebec over the Labrador boundary. The controversy has waxed again as a result of a remark in the Newfoundland legislature by a member who questioned whether "the French Canadians" were entitled to the benefits of Labrador's "vast resources." The old Dominion of Newfoundland obtained the "Coast of Labrador" by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. A stroke of a pen in the British colonial office added the phrase to the official title of the governor of Newfoundland, as a convenience to fishermen who needed to land for water and to dry their fish. The Quebec Act, 1774, gave Labrador back to Canada, but the Newfoundland Act, 1809, transferred it back to Newfoundland.

The boundary remained undefined until Ottawa and St. John's agreed to refer it to the privy council in London for arbitration, "a sort of a judicial tribunal" as Ernest Lapointe called it. Canadian school books had shown Labrador as a thin coastal strip, but the award written by Viscount Cave in 1927 defined "coast" as the watershed of rivers running into it. The late Mr. Lapointe, as minister of justice, argued that the sporting thing was to accept an arbitration that had been agreed to in advance. But his opposite number, the late C. H. Cahan, objected strenuously. He suggested that Canada purchase Labrador's 110,000 square miles.

The award certainly introduced an unusual argument into the legal side of geography. Much criticism of it has been heard, mostly in the French language, in Quebec politics. One suggestion is that it be exchanged for a permanent grant to Newfoundland. Labrador came back to Canada this year, but it is still Newfoundland territory and nothing is likely to change it now, especially since its vast resources are at last coming to light.

Passing Show

WHAT does the Privy Council know about margarine? They've never had to do without it!

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U.S.W.A. has presented its "fourth round" of wage increase demands, and apparently intends to continue until the knock-out.

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"Horse traders are a vanishing race."—Harry J. Boyle in *The Farmer's Advocate*. Probably they have all become second-hand car dealers.

•

These days there are too many people chas-

ing happiness and too few making it.

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Canadian politics are getting too brutal. Here is the C.C.F. demanding that the Dominion government honor its campaign pledges!

•

A young lady is credited with planning to swim the English Channel in the nude. If she can once get into it we don't quite see who is going to stop her.

•

German generals who were sentenced to death and reprieved are now appealing their sentences, which seems very ungrateful, as if they hadn't been reprieved they couldn't.

•

Just as everybody is getting into the white collar class it has almost stopped wearing white collars.

•

"While the typhoon Gloria swung northward, another typhoon named Hester raged out of the Pacific."—U.P. despatch in Montreal *Star*. Who picks the names for these dear little critters?

•

British medical conferences are discussing "better teeth for the next generation". Is it to get them free from the government, or will it have to grow them?

•

Lucy says the Americans are wasting a lot of time discussing whether they are having a slump or a readjustment. If you're on top it's a readjustment; if you're underneath it's a slump.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

standing characteristic was far-sightedness, a quality which is not always notable today in discussions of world politics.

Mr. Pearson can see far enough to understand the profoundly weakening effect which a rigidly autocratic system is bound to have upon the intellectual and moral strength of the nations subjected to it. In estimating the relative strength of the Communist and anti-Communist factions in the world today he asks us to think "not only of physical resources, but of training, experience, technical skill, ingenuity, the ability of the public to understand and support—yes, and to criticize—the policies of their governments, the freedom of scholars to push out new frontiers of knowledge—all the incalculable elements which go together to make up the physical force and moral strength of any community." A nation which takes not only its economics but its genetics and even its astrophysics from official dogmas rather than from the free operations of science cannot stand up long against nations which allow the human mind to range at will.

Holding this conviction about the importance of freedom, Mr. Pearson is naturally most reluctant to take any short cuts, even for the suppression of Communism, which may impair that freedom. "The test, to justify repressive action by government, must always be whether the safety and good order of the state is in immediate danger"—the "clear and present danger" doctrine which has been so powerful in restraining precipitate repression in the United States. We think few Canadians realize how much greater a victory has been won over Communism in this country in the last twelve months, through the alerting of the trade unions to its dangers and through leaving to them the task of cleaning their own house, than could ever have been achieved by putting the ban of the law upon those Communists who had wormed their way to positions of influence.

Of Frank Language

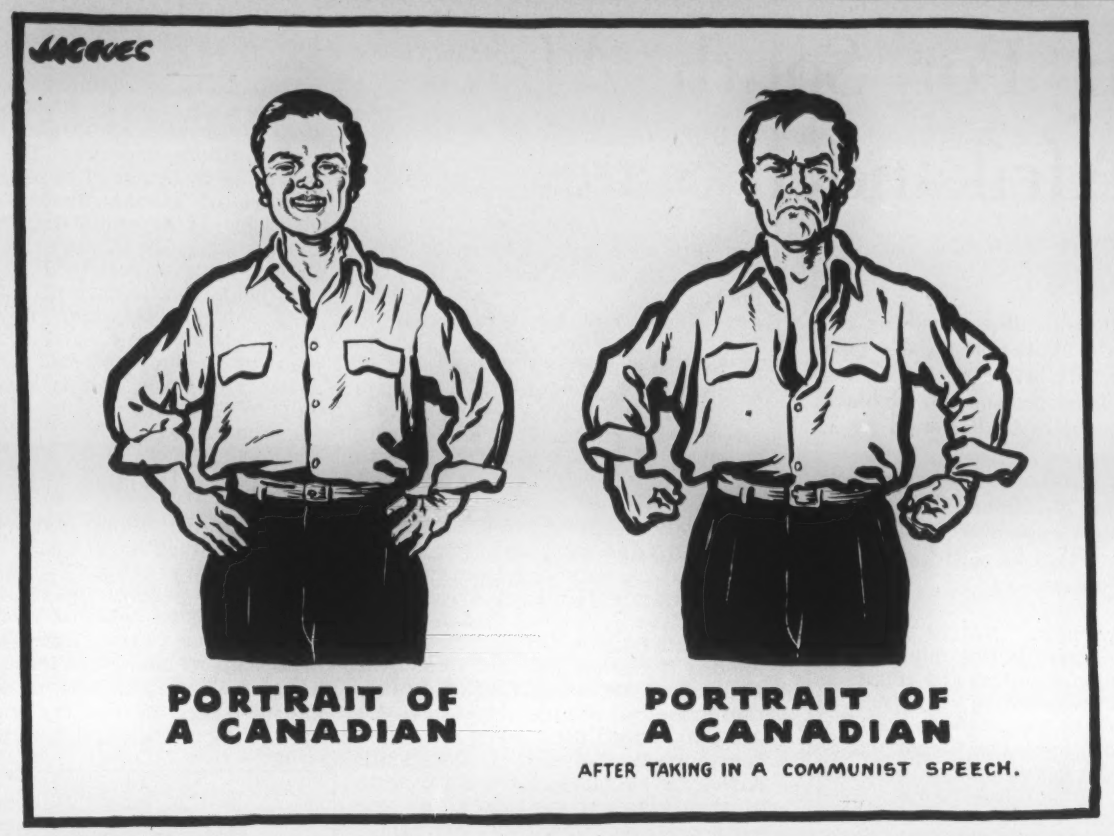
IN A recent article in the Business Front section the editor of this paper referred to the necessity of the present gold and gold credit holdings of the United States being largely distributed among other nations (if the United States is to go on exporting to those nations) either by purchasing foreign goods, or by lending to foreign borrowers, or by "gifts to foreign mendicants".

The Montreal *Star* chides us for using what it calls "an offensive description". We had no intention of being offensive, and might just as well have said "foreign applicants for gifts" if we had not been anxious to use a single word both for the sake of brevity and for the sake of parallelism. There are circumstances in which mendicancy is no disgrace, and in which therefore the use of the term should give no offence. There is, however, some question as to how long a nation can pursue an economic policy of mendicancy, or even of applying for gifts, without incurring some censure, and there are cases in which it is beginning to be doubtful if the time for justifiable application for gifts is not nearing an end.

Australia Was Saved

CANADIANS should note that the constitutional point which has saved the Australian banking system from the hands of the nationalizers is inapplicable in Canada, and that nothing will save the banks of Canada from being nationalized whenever a majority in the House of Commons decides to nationalize them and can get the consent of the Senate. That not very highly respected body, whose increasingly one-party complexion is its own eventual death-knell unless some means can be found of reforming it, is the only thing that can compel an appeal to the people (and it can do no more than that) on any nationalizing legislation that is within the sphere of the Dominion authority—and banking unquestionably is. In Australia it is not, and the Privy Council decision against the Australian legislation is based on the vested interest of the states of the Australian union in banking operations.

No graver step towards the establishment of complete Socialism could be taken than the socialization of the entire banking system, which places in the hands of state officials and state boards the whole machinery by which credit is extended to one enterprise and refused to another. In a condition of free competition the power of the bankers, while admittedly large, is not dangerous. With a state monopoly of banking it can become the engine of a dictatorial tyranny.



It Fills the Grandstand

THERE is annually held in a very large fair ground in the city of Toronto an autumn Exhibition which bears the names "Canadian" and "National". As an exhibition it is excellent, and justifies its two titles by the geographic range of the places which provide both its exhibitors and its visitors.

A year or so ago it built itself an enormous grandstand, a remarkable, and remarkably costly, product of the latest ideas in architectural engineering. This grandstand has to justify its cost by getting itself filled twice a day throughout the duration of the exhibition. It seems to be the conviction of the management that it can get itself filled only by engaging an organization of United States comedians bearing the name of Olsen and Johnson. This organization has been engaged again for the approaching show.

Our own opinion is that if it is impossible to fill this grandstand without the concurrence of Messrs. Olsen and Johnson the grandstand should never have been built. It replaces an old wood-and-iron affair which got along very well for many years without Olsen and Johnson until it was burnt down. That structure could, we think, have been replaced with something of a similar kind which could have gone on getting along without Olsen and Johnson without bringing financial ruin on anybody.

We find Olsen and Johnson neither very Canadian nor very National, neither very instructive nor very inspiring. We know of no reason why they should perform at the Canadian National Exhibition, except that they fill the grandstand, and we do not think any other reason has ever been suggested by anybody. But we also know of one very good reason why they should not perform at the C.N.E. in this year of grace, and of grave shortage of U.S. funds, 1949. They take an enormous amount of money out of Canada and into the United States, money which could otherwise be used for the purchase of other United States goods which Canada needs more than it needs Olsen and Johnson.

After 200 Years

THE Oxford Companion to English Literature, 1946 edition, the latest authority that we have on the subject, ascribes the publication of Fielding's "Tom Jones" to 1749. The Encyclopedia Britannica and some other earlier authorities ascribe it to 1748, the Britannica going so far as to specify the month of June. We have not the slightest intention of deciding between these conflicting theories, further than to say that we do not think the Oxford Companion would have departed from the teachings of the Britannica without having some substantial reason. But we do desire to record our belief that the two-hundredth anniversary of this event, whether it occurred last year or this year—and SATURDAY NIGHT did nothing to commemorate it in 1948,—is an occasion on which any lover of that in literature which is essentially English can reasonably blow a short trumpet-blast.

There are fashions in novels as in every other kind of literature, and those qualities in "Tom Jones" which are mere catering to a passing fashion—the picaresque character of some of the secondary episodes, and the formal and sometimes grandiloquent language employed by the characters even in moments of sincere emotion,—can be, if one allows them to be, something of an obstacle to full enjoyment. Yet how astonishingly even the picaresque episodes are blended into the general structure of a supremely well-knit and soundly motivated plot! And how richly the colors of a deeply understood and accurately painted human nature show through the varnish of the rhetorical language, darkened though it is by the lapse of time!

It was obviously not possible for Fielding, writing in the year in which Goethe was born—or a year earlier—to write in the manner of a Hemingway or a Proust. It does not follow that his knowledge of human nature and his ability to depict it were in any way inferior to that of these modern writers. He had no squeamishness about the baser aspects of that nature, and about a century ago, when bowdlerization overtook the English novel, he fell into some disrepute; but that period has come to an end, and there can be few people in English-speaking lands today who would keep out of the hands of any person over twenty a book which ranks not only among the great literary achievements of the language but among the great moral documents of the race.

The Late T. T. Rolph

THE recent death of Thomas Taylor Rolph at his home in Toronto in his ninety-sixth year was an event of unusual significance. Mr. Rolph was the son of the Hon. John Rolph, who was born in 1793. The lives of father and son spanned 156 years. Four similar lives of father and son would take the race beyond Runnymede, and eight more beyond the manger of Bethlehem. Thus the centuries are telescoped, and the part played by tradition in history is set in relief.

John Rolph was a man to whom Canadian historians have still to do full justice. Lawyer, physician, teacher, orator, statesman as he was, his determination to be no man's man was as remarkable as his versatility. During the twenties and thirties of the last century he was a leader in the crusade for Responsible Government. And he was the pioneer of medical education in this province. The incidents of December 1837 and his self-imposed exile of five years in Rochester (where several Canadian students slipped away to join him) interrupted but failed to destroy his career. His founding of the Toronto School of Medicine and his becoming a minister of the Crown followed this apparent catastrophe.

Thomas Rolph, the son of his old age, took up the practice of law which his father had abandoned in disgust at the behavior of the courts of Family Compact days. An athlete and military man in his youth, he developed a physique which kept him in active life well into his nineties. Jovial and jocund he always was—unless indeed the conversation happened to turn to William Lyon Mackenzie.

Decertification Problem

NOW that the elections are out of the way it may be possible to get some intelligible discussion of the problem of the decertification of labor bargaining agents, a problem which was discussed with more heat than light during the campaign. For one thing, the way in which the decertification regulations are working out is becoming clearer with each succeeding decision. The Ontario Labor Relations Board handed down a decision last month refusing to decertify an A.F. of L. union on the application of what we shall take the liberty of describing as a "company" union, but without the hostile connotation which the international unions attach to that term; we still hold to the belief that it is possible for a body of employees to prefer to be organized in a unit covering their plant alone, and unaffiliated with employees in any other plant, and that when they do so they should have the right to exercise their preference. (This would seem particularly excusable when the international union which would be their alternative choice is notoriously under the control of Communists, a situation which by the general admission of trade unionists exists in quite a number of cases.)

In this case the Board maintained the certificate of the A.F. of L. union on the ground that, while the law does not establish any time limit (from the date of certification) for revoking a certificate, it does establish a time limit within which a new certificate to a new bargaining agent shall not be granted, "this presumably in order to ensure that a reasonable period of stability will follow certification". This time limit had not expired, and the Board stated that it would consider revoking within the time limit "only where there are particularly cogent reasons for our so doing". This sounds like very good sense.

The sad part of the case is that the A.F. of L. union has not been able to effect an agreement with the employer; it has gone through all the required procedures and finally secured a board of conciliation report which was accepted by the union and rejected by the employer. The natural recourse in such a case would be a strike; but if, as the company union claims, a majority of the employees are now ready to abandon the A.F. of L. union the prospect of success would be poor. The situation is obviously unsatisfactory, but the grievance of the employees does not seem to be in the decertification procedure. And labor cannot possibly make a grievance of the refusal of an employer to accept a conciliation report, so long as labor itself is constantly rejecting such reports.

BALLADE OF HONEY

("Honey is better kept in the dark.")
—*(Domestic Hints)*

"MARRIED four summers? A virtual pro!
Able to get out nocturnally, eh?
Any old time that you feel like a blow?
What do you tell her you did while away?
What does she ask as you're hitting the hay?
What is your tale when you're back from a lark?
Spill all the beans to your better half? Nay,
Honey is better when kept in the dark.

"Wifie, you tell me, appears not to show
Interest at all, even wants you to play?
Never seems overly anxious to know
Where you are traipsing or how late you stay?
Wifie's broadminded? Be that as it may.
Fair and impartial she might be, but hark:
Blonde or brunette or redheaded or gray,
Honey is better when kept in the dark.

"Ears are protruding wherever you go
Each of the seconds composing the day.
Ears have a habit of hearing, and so
Do what you please, but have care what you say.
Look at your history-book, when the gay
Cleo was courted by Antony (Marc)—
That got around, with the devil to pay:
Honey is better when kept in the dark."

ENVOY

Patron, familiarly known as B. K.,
Rudder and sail of my lyrical barque;
Tell your sweet nothing whenever you stray:
Honey is better when kept in the dark.

J.E.P.

Nationalist Plan For South Africa Is Oppressive Afrikander State

By RODNEY GREY

The strength of the Commonwealth of Nations is threatened by extreme policies in South Africa, instituted by the Nationalist Party government of Dr. Malan. They may create a rift between the United Kingdom and South Africa, for Britain must keep the support of black Africa north of the Union's frontiers. This problem is discussed by J. Henderson Stewart, M.P., on page seven.

The Nationalists' latest move is the South African Citizenship Act, which English South Africans interpret as an attack on their voting rights. It will have the effect, claim Dr. Malan's opponents, of improving Dr. Malan's chances at the next election so that he will be able to move toward the Nationalist goal of Afrikanderdom.

NOW almost fifteen months have elapsed since Dr. Malan's Reunited Nationalist Party took office in South Africa, and the 1949 session of the South African Parliament is over, it is possible to see where South Africa is going. It is clear now that early hopes of moderation, hopes that Dr. Malan would not, because he could not, implement the nationalist and racist policies for which his party stands, were somewhat optimistic. Dr. Malan is leading a party that is determined to strengthen the position of the white minority, to reduce the status of all non-European groups in the Union, and to establish an authoritarian Afrikanderdom motivated by fanatical racial hatreds.

Dr. Malan's Nationalist Party government has moved against every opposition group in the community. The Bantus, the depressed native majority, are in the process of being "separated" from the Europeans as part of a long-run policy of building two distinct communities, with the whites on top. The political rights of the Coloreds (mixed-blood-people) have been threatened; the Indians remain a minority that the Dominion of India is eager but unable to materially assist; and lastly, the English South Africans are attacked by the naturalization provisions of the new South African Citizenship Act which will be promulgated at the end of the year.

South Africa is already at odds with the Dominion of India over the status of Indians settled in the Union; she may soon be at odds with the United Kingdom if the Colonial Office feels that South African native policies are undercutting the whole British position in black Africa. A logical extension of present policies only a short distance would make South Africa an ideological liability for the rest of the cold-war-fighting Commonwealth. Native oppression in South Africa is Communist propaganda fuel; amongst the many millions of awakening Africans the Communists are able to peddle a convincing line. The recent move of Dr. Malan's government should make only the Communists happy.

The Nationalists received a minority of votes in the 1948 election, but rural constituencies, where Nationalists are strong, return more members in proportion to city constituencies. To form his coalition government, Dr. Malan enlisted the aid of the small Afrikander Party, led by Klausie Havenga. (Mr. Havenga, who is noted for his respect for the letter of the Constitution, is now Minister of Finance.)

Impoverish the Whole

There are many in South Africa who do not like Dr. Malan. Their attitudes find expression in the native policy of Field Marshal Smuts' United Party opposition; they believe that to separate the Bantus from the Europeans, to de-urbanize and retribalize the native, will impoverish the whole community. Nevertheless, the determination to do something about the native, to make sure that he will never get on top, receives their reluctant support. This is reflected in the "civilized labor policy," which means in practice that the native is not allowed to work in skilled trades where he competes with white men. It is reported that recently old laws which banned the natives from being trained as artisans are being refurbished, and that it will become increasingly difficult for the native to rise above the level of the unskilled worker, except where there are no white men who want his job.

The Native Representative Council has not met recently, because it felt its recommendations carried no weight, while its existence made excellent window dressing for the government; it is reported that the government now plans to abolish it. The Cape Franchise, the voting rights of the Cape Colored people, one of the few vestiges of Cape Liberalism, has been undermined by an amendment to the electoral laws requiring a police officer or a magistrate to witness the Colored voter's test and application for registration. This effectively keeps Colored voters off the rolls. And now, what remains of this privilege, surviving from the days of the more enlightened British rule at the Cape, is further threatened by the Nationalists. They hoped to abolish it during the last session of Parliament but a constitutional question arose: to change certain clauses in the constitution (the so-called "entrenched clauses" of the South Africa Act) requires a two-thirds vote of the House of Assembly and the Senate sitting together. Mr. Havenga, the Afrikander Party leader, is a strict constitutionalist; a controversy has developed as to whether the present parliament is bound by the constitution-making of an earlier Parliament, or whether each Parliament is really sovereign.

Consequently, the abolition of the Cape Franchise has been put over till the session of 1950, along with the abolition of the seats of three European members who sit for the Bantus. The Indians, too, feel their position is further weakened by rigid application of laws restricting their right to own property. They have both the whites and the natives against them, and few Indians born in South Africa wish to be shipped to India, a foreign country to most of them.

For these measures directed against the various non-European South Africans, Dr. Malan has had the support of many people who would not call themselves Nationalists. The extreme Nationalists see South Africa as a small Afrikander community besieged by blacks, browns and British. They have a fanatical faith in their right to rule the non-Europeans, a fanaticism which is watered down in the rest of the white community but which brings a certain agreement on many individual acts of oppression. Many who do oppose extreme Nationalist ideas at the same time give support to measures designed to put the non-Europeans "in their place".

Attacked the English

But now Dr. Malan appears to have rounded on the English minority and attacked them. The new South African Citizenship Act, to be promulgated at the end of the year, is interpreted by the English language press of South Africa as a method of disenfranchising or withholding the franchise from some 30,000 British emigrants who arrived in South Africa since 1947. The Act extends from two years to five years the necessary residence period for voting rights, and thus effectively keeps off the rolls a large number of voters who would presumably vote in the next election for the United Party, which is now in opposition.

At the same time, the South West Africa Act proposes to give Union nationality to some 6,000 Germans, resident in the South West, and to give them representation in the Union House of Assembly. They will elect to the Union House one member for about 3,000 voters, while in the Union proper it takes about 9,000 voters to make a constituency. English South Africans feel that these two acts constitute political discrimination, that they are careful moves to reduce the political power of the English as a prelude to establishing a totalitarian Afrikanderdom.

To establish such an Afrikander state has been the expressed aim of many ardent Nationalists, particularly of the "secret" Afrikander brotherhoods. They reject Smuts' concept of a united Union of South Africa, with English and Afrikanders growing into one people. Because Natives, Coloreds, Indians, and now English have nothing in common except that they are all hated by the more fanatical Afrikanders, Dr. Malan has been able to divide and rule. His present moves seem designed to improve his chances of a majority at the next election. If he could dispense with the coalition (do without the support of Havenga's Afrikander Party, which now holds the balance of parliamentary power), he could move more rapidly toward his ideal of government by a council of elders advising a head of state who is responsible only to God, and to his Afrikander conscience.

The Next Election

The English South Africans now face the possibility of losing political ground very rapidly. Hitherto there has been a general feeling that Dr. Malan could be defeated in the next election, but the Citizenship Act makes his chances much better. If he is re-elected, he will no doubt go much further in reducing the status of the four groups opposing him; the parliamentary session of 1950 will thus be of critical importance.

The planned abolition of the Cape Franchise and European representation for the natives may be the beginning of a schism between Britain and South Africa. In a broadcast to the nation, Dr. Malan has acknowledged "the uniquely friendly relations existing between our country and the United Kingdom and the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." And he has stated that "It is the desire of this government that these relations shall be continued". But can the Commonwealth afford to tolerate South Africa as a member nation? The cost to Britain in loss of support in the African colonies and the cost to the other Commonwealth nations may be too high. A white community cannot keep itself forever on top of a black majority; the political divisions within the white community can make only for the most bitter kind of politics. A white community that is united only for the purpose of oppressing non-whites can hardly be said to have the community of ideas and ideals on which a democracy is based.

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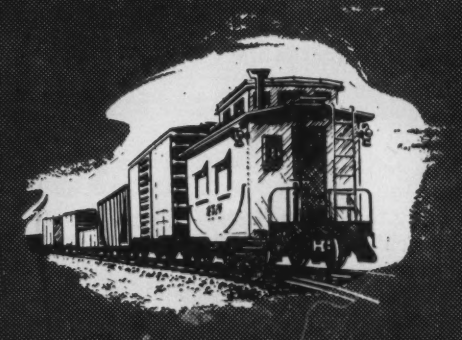

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New Dominion An Antidote To A Communist Africa

By J. HENDERSON STEWART

Union has been proposed for the British African territories lying north of South Africa. Already concerned with considerable joint economic development, they are now talking of a new Dominion, to join Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. On page 6, SATURDAY NIGHT's Rodney Grey outlines the general problem of racial oppression in South Africa. Below, J. Henderson Stewart, British M.P., argues that a union of these British territories could set an example of enlightened native policy, which could beat the threat of a black Communist Africa.

IT WAS fitting that the recent conference on federation of the Rhodesias should take place at Victoria Falls.

The mighty Zambesi, strengthened by a thousand tributaries, flows for a brief space between the two territories, to crash suddenly over the Falls, and as suddenly to narrow into a channel whose depth no man has measured. It is one of the world's wonders how so much water can concentrate in such overwhelming power.

So it might be if the far-spread lands to the north and south could pool resources.

Individually, as states go, neither ranks high. Northern Rhodesia sustains a population of only 30,000 whites and 2,000,000 Africans. Southern Rhodesia has 100,000 whites and another 2,000,000 Africans. Nyasaland, also represented at the conference, has a mere handful of Europeans.

In material wealth they are as yet equally small countries.

Separated as at present, none of the three could ever become great; but bring them together, under a single direction, and startling changes would follow. At once, a new nation would arise, as large in area as France and Germany put together, with potentialities in minerals, water power, transport and food production of high proportions, and strategic importance of the first order in the centre of Africa.

If to this federation could be added the other, now contemplated, in the neighboring lands of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, another great British Dominion would be born, taking its place alongside South Africa, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. What mighty developments might flow from such a union, not only in Africa, but in the world balance of power.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and leader of the crusade, is a powerful force with an almost united Parliament behind him. Advocates of federation believe that only in this way can the native problem be solved.

Exclude Africans

At present, in Southern Rhodesia, the European trade unions exclude Africans from any form of artisan work. In Nyasaland, on the other hand, Africans may engage freely in every form of labor. Midway between the two, Northern Rhodesia offers limited scope for native employment on skilled jobs.

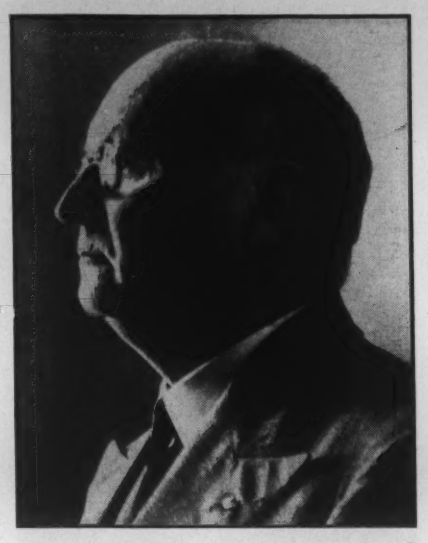
If the three countries could be joined, Africans who wanted to become joiners, bricklayers, plumbers or postmasters could move without hindrance to Nyasaland; those with less ambition might find their niche in Northern Rhodesia; and so the congested patchwork of native reserves in Southern Rhodesia would be relieved and political conflict with the white trade unions avoided.

The aim of federation is thus both economic and social betterment for all the peoples concerned. Its achievement might have profound influence upon the whole African continent, and not least upon South Africa, where the Malan government is bent upon dangerous experiment in segregating black from white. I did not meet in the whole of Africa anyone, outside official circles, who approved of the Malan plan. One of the wisest of the Rhodesians put it to me this way:

"There are 100 million Africans on this continent, and about two to three million whites. Unless we regard the Africans as partners and take them with us in the march of progress, one day they will turn against us and push us out. That would harm us, it would ruin the Africans. For the agents of Communism are everywhere ready to exploit the simple native. And never forget the social system of the African kraals is not far removed from Communist in conception. If we were now to ostracize the African, a black Communist Africa would be round the corner.

"The Afrikaans are playing with fire. Let us show that British ways are wiser."

A union of British territories to the north of South Africa would, I believe, set an example to the world in enlightened native policy, and provide for the whole population the best prospect of rising standards and secure peace.



DR. DANIEL MALAN, South African premier, is a strict constitutionalist. But he leads the Reunited Nationalist Party toward its goal of Afrikanderdom, in which the head of state would be responsible only to God. His present government is too weak to carry out its planned measures against the non-Europeans.

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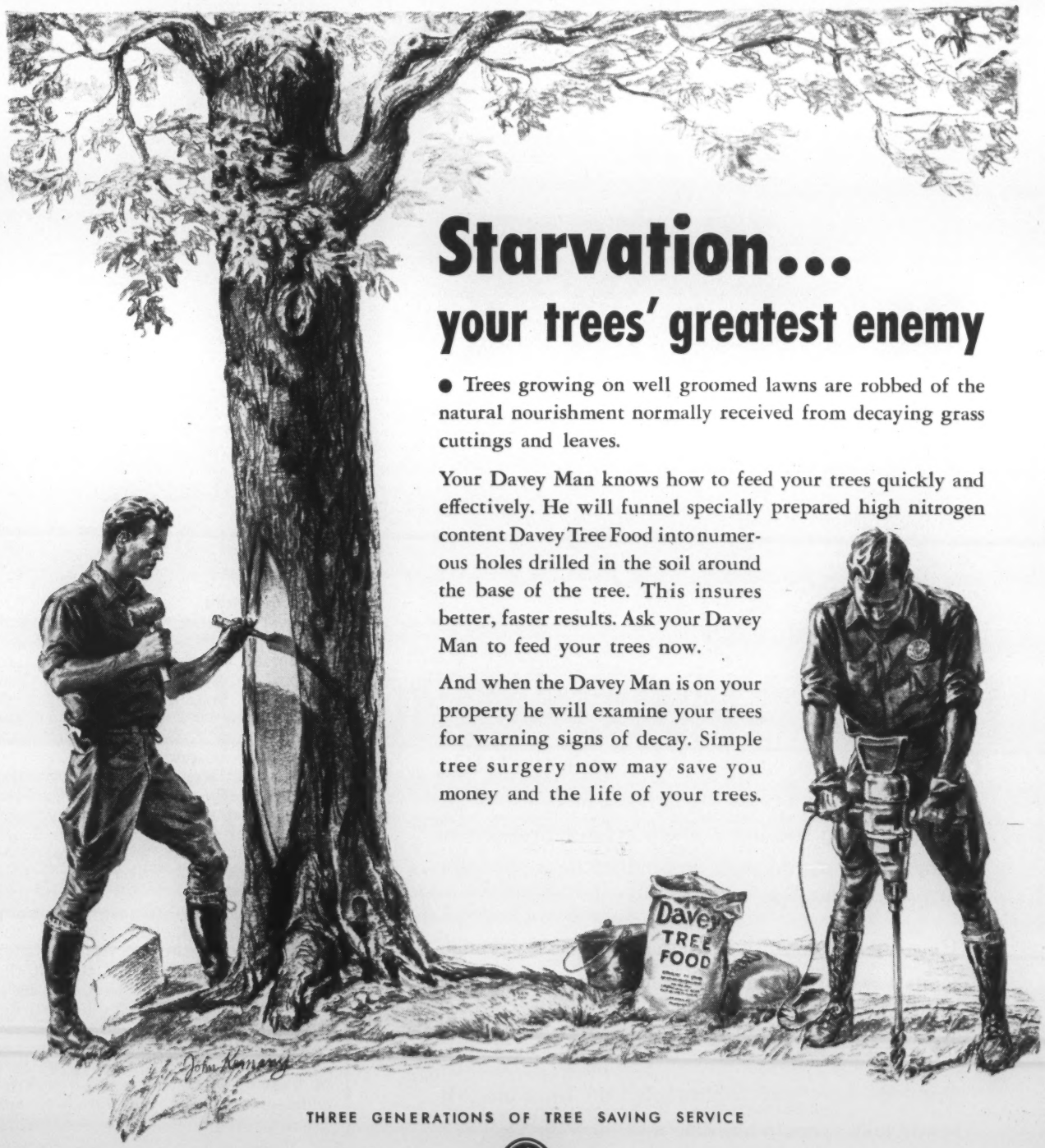

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Less Cooperation Between Parties Weakens U.S. Foreign Policy

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

AT long last American foreign policy on China has been clarified, with a denunciation of the Nationalist government as a total failure against the onslaught of Communism, and a proffer of encouragement to all forces that will throw off the "foreign yoke" imposed by Moscow. Coupled with determined efforts of the Administration to enact the $1,450,000,000 foreign arms bill to back up the North Atlantic Pact, the Chinese White Paper represents more forthright action in foreign problems, similar to the Truman Plan in Greece and the Marshall Plan for Western Europe.

While the Administration is seeking to make it clear to the world that it is determined to try to prevent the spread of Communism, there are fears that a current trend in Congress against bipartisanship may be detrimental to the nation's role in foreign affairs. Some authorities go so far as to claim that Congressional bipartisanship has already "collapsed". They point to the fact that Secretary of State Acheson sees little of Republican Senator Arthur Vandenburg, former chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, now headed by Democratic Senator Tom Connally of Texas.

When the Republicans had control of the Senate, Undersecretary of State Robert A. Lovett worked daily with Senator Vandenberg, and it is believed that this "partnership" on foreign policy was the reason for successful enactment of the Atlantic Pact.

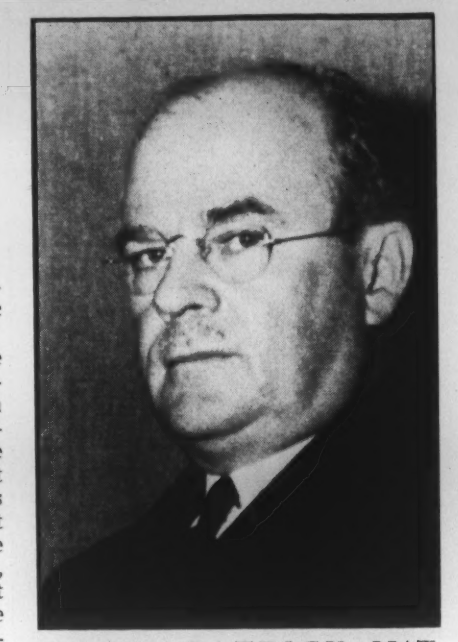
Senator Connally is said to be somewhat resentful of the prominence given Republicans on foreign policy, but Administration critics prefer to trace the schism directly to the White House. They contend that President Truman and his advisers are also resentful of the credit that has accrued to Republicans in the work on foreign problems. In fact, the pre-election whisperings about "disloyalty" of Mr. Lovett and the late Defence Secretary James Forrestal to the Truman campaign cause, are now blamed on dissatisfaction in the Democratic Party over their insistance that there be bipartisan consultation on foreign matters.

Mr. Truman was able to accomplish much in the foreign field because there was a constant exchange of information and regular consultation between Administration and Republican leaders in Congress. This eliminated much friction when proposals came up for a vote in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Typical of the altered situation is the current battle over the foreign arms bill. Mr. Truman had sought a so-called "blank check" authority to send arms "to any nation" on "any terms." Because of opposition he was obliged to drop this demand. There were other concessions made by the Administration in its revised "arms for friends" bill, although Mr. Truman still asked for the full amount. As introduced in the Senate by Mr. Connally, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and in the House by Chairman Kee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the new measure tied the arms program directly to the North Atlantic Pact.

Republican reaction to the White Paper on China also emphasized the trend away from Congressional bipartisanship on foreign affairs. Opinion in Democratic as well as Republican ranks was widely divided. Senator Wherry, Nebraska, Republican floor leader, refused to agree to write off Nationalist China. Democratic Senator McCarran of Nevada wanted some positive action, although Administration stalwart, Senator Johnston of Colorado, agreed that it would be "reckless" to intervene in China. Senator Knowland, California Republican, flatly came out in support of Chiang Kai-shek as a bulwark against Communism.

Observers believe that Mr. Truman and the Republican leadership, can still regain the benefits of bipartisanship on foreign policy, if they will swallow pride, and work together.



FRANCIS PATRICK MATTHEWS, a native of Omaha, former lawyer and banker, is the new United States Secretary of the Navy.

G.O.P. ELECTS GABRIELSON

New Party Chairman Owns Asbestos Mine Here

"SUICIDE is just as messy in the Shoreham Hotel as it is in the poorest dwelling," warned Representative Hugh D. Scott, Jr., of Pennsylvania, as he resigned the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee to be succeeded by Guy G. Gabrielson, New Jersey lawyer and businessman. "And it gets much more publicity," he added.

This was Mr. Scott's way of warning the National Committee that the party must win some elections soon or fade out as a political force. Scott, a Dewey man, has long been opposed by the Taft and Stassen backers in the Committee.

Mr. Gabrielson, the new chairman, owner of an asbestos mine in Canada, took over the job with a pledge to reorganize the party to win the 1950 Congressional elections. He'll have a Presidential election on his hands in 1952.

His election is regarded as a victory for the followers of Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, chairman of the Republican steering committee in the Senate. The new chairman won with 52 votes against two Dewey lieutenants, Axel J. Beck of South Dakota, who got 47 votes, and Bert Howard of Nebraska, who polled one vote.

POLITICS ARE AS USUAL

The Congressmen Would Like To Adjourn, But Soon

REPUBLICAN as well as Democratic Congress would like to adjourn and go back home to find out how the political winds are blowing.

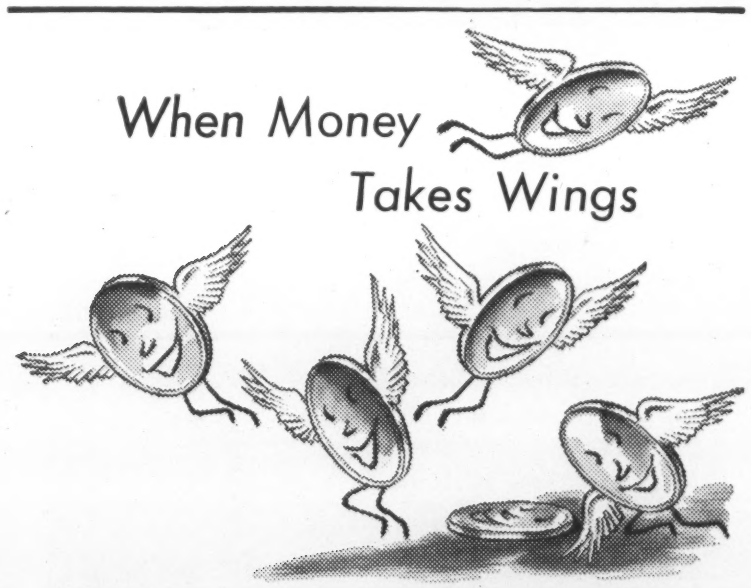
Senator Wiley of Wisconsin declared that solons are "punch drunk" and "slap happy" and should be given a "seventh-inning stretch" until November.

They would all like that, but neither Senate nor House is likely to close up shop before Labor Day, for in the hottest Washington summer in years, Congress still faces a staggering total of "three months' work" to be done between now and Labor Day.

Democrats have announced their "must" lists of legislation at various times but the opposition contends that these lists haven't been complete enough. "They want us to lay down a program that would let them clear out in about two weeks," said Senator Democratic Leader Scott W. Lucas of Illinois. "Then they could go home and say Congress didn't do anything."

On the other hand, Republican Senator Eugene Millikin of Colorado, chairman of the Senate Republican Conference, says the G.O.P. isn't going to be caught on that one either. "We are not going to get ourselves in the position of running out when there is work to do," he admitted.

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon got nowhere when he proposed that Congress recess from late August to mid-November to let members "take a refresher course from the people." In both sides of Congress, members would like to get back home to bone up on grass roots sentiment. There are elections coming up next year. But they are aware that what this first session of the 81st Congress *does* or *does not* do may have a bearing on the election.



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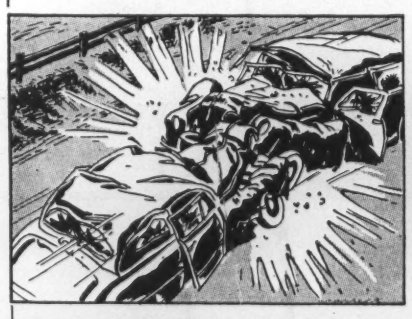

2. **This might have happened!** The blowout could easily have wrenched the wheel from the driver's grasp—sent the car skidding into the ditch or into a head-on collision!

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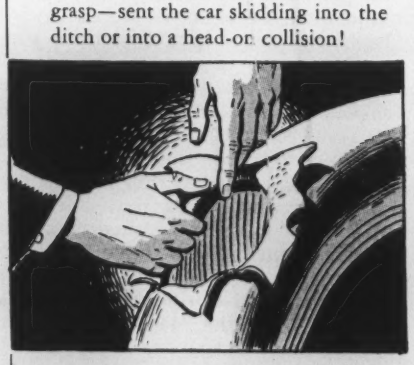

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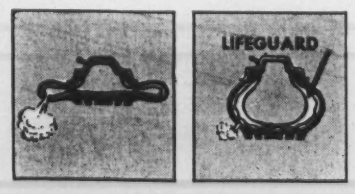

1. Ordinary tubes have but one air chamber. If tire blows out, tube blows too. Instantly both tire and tube go flat, frequently throwing car out of control.

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Property Of The Elect Protected At All Costs From The Rabble

A RECENT press report that a "Raffles" was sentenced to eighteen years on each of a number of counts for jewellery robbery caught my eye. In so far as the report shows there was no violence involved, no one beaten up nor any lives lost. If this is so, it is somewhat disturbing to compare this sentence with others handed out for brutal offences. While the danger of some dowager catching cold because her pearls are missing or of being barred from the opera because her tiara was snatched are serious matters, they hardly compare in gravity with mutilated bodies resulting from drunken or reckless driving. This reported sentence will be particularly disturbing to a large class of people who are disposed to rate the appropriation of some movie star's jewellery with the pilfering of used paper clips. The inordinate anxiety displayed by the courts to protect the jewellery of the public can perhaps be traced back and identified as a hangover from laws of the good old days, when the property of the elect must be protected at all costs from the rabble.

Toronto, Ont. L. C. PRITTIE

Un-Canadian?

PERMIT me to commend you for the excellent editorial in defence of Dr. George Hunter. Dr. Hunter was not given an opportunity to defend himself before the Board of Governors, who acted on unsubstantiated charges from 17 of his students out of a class numbering 257. This dismissal of a nationally prominent scientist is most shocking and a breach of civil liberties and academic freedom.

There is in Toronto an Association of Civil Liberties, which appears to me to be quite timid and ineffective. Why has there been no protest lodged by this association which was created for the specific purpose of protecting civil rights? It appears to me that fear has tied the hands of those who could make their voices heard. When Jack Cooke, publisher of *New Liberty*, was brought before the Alberta courts, not too long ago, concerning an article appearing in his publication, a great wave of protest arose from coast to coast. As a result, the charge was dropped. This proves that when the right people make their voices heard, immediate action takes place. The case of Dr. Hunter is just as important, if not more so, than that of Jack Kent Cooke. If Dr. Hunter's dismissal is allowed to go unprotested, then the rights of all professors and teachers in Canada are unprotected.

Toronto, Ont. FOUR FREEDOMS

Youth Hostels

SINCE you published my article on the Canadian Youth Hostel Association a number of your readers have written asking for more specific information as to location of hostels, hostel routes, and the procedure for joining the Association. Such information may be obtained from Mr. Charles (Chuck) Harris, 1A Classic Avenue, Toronto 5. Mr. Harris is secretary in Toronto for the Great Lakes Region, and has also worked extensively with the American Youth Hostel Association. In the West, Miss Ida Nelson, 215-6th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta., of the Rocky Mountain Region, could give any further information required.

Midnapore, Alta. SHEILAGH S. JAMESON

No Scrambled Eggs

I HAVE received the May 24 edition with the article by Mr. Paul Gallico: "The Poor Benighted Britishers Show Visitors a Few Tricks." I hasten to write to you, lest your readers may now be feeling that perhaps their wonderful parcels to the "poor benighted Britishers" are no longer needed.

Mr. Gallico is writing, of course, entirely from the point of view of American visitors to England who bring parcels of food with them as a fortification against starvation. I, for one, wholeheartedly agree with his plea to his fellow-countrymen to desist from the practice for which there is now no necessity.

But, lest your readers should feel troubled about the worth of their parcels to the *British* people, let me hasten to add that, although the food at the Savoy Hotel may be ample (and indeed it should be, for the tourist industry is our greatest dollar-earner and therefore it is up to us to make a special effort to make the tourists as happy as possible while here) such abundance is often achieved at the expense of the ordinary citizen of London who is not able to purchase such delicacies as chickens, because the full allotment goes to the hotels and restaurants.

The comparison which Mr. Gallico makes between the amount eaten here for luncheon and the amount his compatriots usually eat at home seems badly drawn. Surely it would have been more accurate to compare a Savoy luncheon with a Waldorf-Astoria or a Biltmore luncheon. The ordinary citizen here, in his or her home, does not go in for the amount or variety he mentions and often indeed does not even have a scrambled egg to fall back on. Mr. Gallico does, however, strike exactly the right note when he stresses the shortage of meat and fats.

I write in order to re-assure the kind people of Canada that their parcels are so very welcome and so greatly appreciated that scarcely a day passes that we do not bless the senders. We shall continue, I hope, to feed our American visitors well and to be delighted to see them coming again to this country.

MARY GOLDIE

Les Anciens Rouges

IN SATURDAY NIGHT, July 26, Miller Stewart analyzes the late federal election and seeks reasons for the setback suffered by the C.C.F. Well, I'm not sure about his party, but I can see one good reason Mr. Stewart missed regarding his own reasons for defeat: he doesn't know too much about Quebec.

He speaks of the Quebec Liberals as "the Bleus of Quebec with their headquarters at the Reform Club in Montreal". Is he serious? The Reform Club habitués, as well as the other Quebec Liberals, are all *ancien rouges*. The most prominent *Bleu* in these parts is probably Maurice Duplessis—and he, I can agree, is no more similar to an Ontario Grit than a Mississippi Democrat is to a New York New Dealer. But then, he is just as different from a Quebec Liberal.

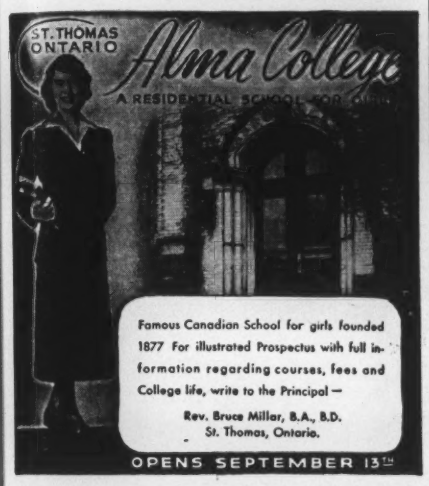
Montreal, P.Q. H. L. ADLERSTEIN

Eupha

ACCORDING to Mary Lowrey Ross (S.N., August 2) "An Act of Murder" resulted in "euphoria" for the victim. Then I suggest "euthanasia" for the proofreader who let her get away with that. Eupha, eupha to you for letting them both spoof you.

MR. and MRS. DON STAIRS.

Toronto, Ont.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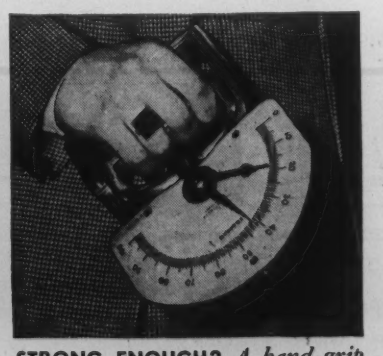
1. *How many feet per second does a car travel at 30 miles an hour?*
   (a) 36.7 feet
   (b) 44.0 feet
   (c) 51.3 feet
2. *How long does the average driver take to apply his brakes?*
   (a) 1/10 second
   (b) 1/2 second
   (c) 3/4 second
3. *What distance is covered in bringing an average car travelling at 50 miles per hour to a complete stop?*
   (a) 100.5 feet
   (b) 164.0 feet
   (c) 242.5 feet

SHE'S LOOKING THREE WAYS *at once—It's vital to be able to see vehicles approaching from each side.*


STRONG ENOUGH? *A hand grip of at least 50 pounds is considered necessary for safe driving.*

ANSWERS: (3-c) (2-c) (1-b)

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New Interest In Problems Created At Geneva Park

By JAMES MERCER

This year's Canadian Institute on Public Affairs, meeting at Geneva Park on Lake Couchiching, is discussing "The Implications of a Free Society". Its job is to arouse interest and stimulate discussion on important national and international problems, by bringing together a panel of experts and a group of representative Canadians.

THE eighteenth annual conference of the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs, held under the auspices of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A., is meeting August 13 to 20 at Geneva Park, Lake Couchiching, in the heart of Ontario's summer cottage land. Each year a group of important speakers, leaders in many fields of public endeavor, are brought together at Geneva Park to give lectures and lead discussions on topics vital to Canadian life.

Each conference centres on an important theme. This year it is the "Implications of a Free Society"—the interpretation of the major current forces and issues, and the planning and design needed to develop a free and stable world society. Keynote speaker on this topic is Lester Pearson, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs.

This year's panel of speakers is typical of the important groups brought together by the Institute's committee for each of the eighteen conferences. It includes Dr. Charles Malik, Lebanese Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Liu Chieh, Chinese Ambassador to Canada, P. K. Bannerjee, of the office of the High Commissioner for India in Ottawa, Frederick L. Schuman, from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and Dr. Gwendolen M. Carter, Commonwealth government expert from Smith College.

Canadians participating as lecturers include Provost Seeley, of Trinity College, University of Toronto, Dr. B. K. Sandwell, of SATURDAY NIGHT, King Gordon, U.N. correspondent for the C.B.C., C. H. Millard, national director of the United Steelworkers of America, Morley Callaghan, Canadian author, and J. D. Gibson, economist of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Cross-Section

The Institute is not intended merely for experts, though there are lots of experts there. A cross section of Canadians concerned about national and international affairs, men and women interested primarily in developing an understanding of contemporary public affairs, make up the student body. Those attending include leaders in business and professional life, M.P.'s, representatives of various civic and community organizations, farmers, labor men, teachers, university students, social and religious workers.

Working time for the one week course of lectures and discussion is divided between formal lectures, given in the big hall of the camp, followed by question periods, and round tables, that meet daily at eleven o'clock to discuss a given topic. Subjects for the four week-long panels this year are "The U.N. and the Future," led by King Gordon, "The Future of Asia," led by Mr. Bannerjee, "The Role of the State in a Free Society" and "Canadian Unity." Through these round tables, those who attend the conference as students are able to talk as well as be talked at.

The general spirit of the meetings is one of free and open inquiry, based on the conviction which motivates the whole scheme—the constant flow of truthful information, and the widespread discussion of public issues are vital to a democracy. The conference is organized around the presentation by acknowledged experts of basic information and considered opinion on major issues, and then lots of talking around those issues by the student and the lecturers. The purely partisan view is played down.

Measured against the amount of information about important issues that needs to be provided, this week-long meeting may seem a very small effort indeed. But it performs a vital function—it stimulates the mildly interested to greater interest, and sharpens the appetite of those who are already trying to grasp modern problems by bringing them into direct contact with experts and leaders who have first hand contact with the problems concerned. Thus the success of the meeting can't be gauged by the number of people or the amount of talking, but only by what is essentially unmeasurable, the new interest and enthusiasm that goes back to farms, factories, offices, and colleges with the yearly participants.

BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

Weizmann On Zionist Struggle Parkes' History Of Palestine

By CLARIS EDWIN SILCOX

A HISTORY OF PALESTINE—by James Parkes—*Oxford*—$5.00.

TRAIL AND ERROR—by Chaim Weizmann—*Musson*—$5.00.

PALESTINE, ANCIENT AND MODERN—by Winifred Needler—*University of Toronto Press*—$2.00.

WHATEVER one thinks about Palestine and its present status, no one concerned with the future peace of the world can ignore that little country so strategically situated and so regarded as a holy land by Jews, Christians and Muslims, despite its progressive desanctification in recent years.

Of these three books, the most important to an understanding of the whole situation in the light of its historical evolution is that by Dr. James Parkes, Anglican clergyman and free-lance writer on Jewish matters. A native of the island of Guernsey, he attended both Oxford and Cambridge. Travels among the European universities brought him face to face with the disabilities of Jewish students, and for many years he has devoted his entire time to a most searching study of the origins, development and present status of the "Jewish problem."

In the history of Palestine, he tells rather sketchily a long story which is all too little known to those who have fixed opinions about Palestine. After an initial chapter which traces the main and more familiar events from Bible times up to the rebellion under Bar-Cochba (132-135 A.D.), he tells of the changes which befell the land under the Byzantine Christian Empire until Jerusalem was captured by the Arabs about 640; how it then became Islamized only to be partially Christianized again during the Crusades; how it was ruled by the Mamluks until the Ottoman Turks took over about 1517; how its high fertility was steadily ruined by the unholy triumvirate of "bedouins, goats and tax-collectors"—of whom the worst was probably the tax-collector!

He claims that the so-called Palestinian Arabs are for the most part descended from the original inhabitants of the land, but that they are not, ethnologically speaking, Arabs. Their ancestors were probably Christians or Jews who found it expedient to change their religion when their Islamic conquerors discriminated against unbelievers in the matter of taxation. Despite this, he admits that they are Arabic-speaking, that they consider themselves Arabs, and that Islam has always subordinated racial distinctions to matters of faith.

He might also have pointed out that many of the Eastern European Jews who have come into Palestine in recent years are also of mixed race with roots in the ancient empire of the Khazars on the north shore of the Black Sea, but that, they, in their turn, consider themselves Jews!

Was There A Solution?

He tries to be scrupulously fair to the concerns of the three faiths, even though the intra-Christian quarrels over the Holy Places evokes some cynical comments. He blames the British for announcing in 1937 that the mandate had become unworkable when they were too concerned with the deteriorating world situation to provide any adequate substitute solution. (Was there one?) But he does admit that the Arab moderates could not speak because they feared the Mufti's assassins, while the Jews "could not withstand the pressure of the European tragedy" launched by Hitler. His conclusion is that it was not the fault of the Jews that a binational state proved impossible, but that "there will be no peace in Palestine until there is reconciliation between Jewish and Arab needs".

The autobiography of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, first President of Israel, is of great importance since no living man has had more to do with the creation of the Jewish state than he. A Russian Jew, born in Motol, receiving his early education in Pinsk, he remained throughout his life, whether in Germany, Switzerland, England or America, "the man of Pinsk". He hated Tsarist Russia, and though he received much of his basic training in Germany, he hated Germany too and all those who professed to be "Germans of the Mosaic faith". Eventually, he chose England as the scene of his academic and other labors. Here he became a noted chemist, on the staff of Manchester University.

During World War I, he helped the British government to discover ways of producing acetone—the necessary solvent in making cordite. (He did not discover TNT, and he properly rejects the hypothesis that Lloyd George supported the claims of the Zionists to Palestine in gratitude for the help he gave in producing cord-

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ite). In his autobiography, his scientific accomplishments are always subordinated to his activities in the Zionist cause.

Undoubtedly, his faith in Britain and his acquaintance with political, scientific and literary leaders in that country had much to do with the ability of the Zionists to secure the Balfour Declaration; although he did not like the way it was worded. He admits, too, that when Mr. Lansing asked him at Paris what was meant by a "Jewish National Home", he replied that it would be the creation of an administration "which would arise out of the natural conditions of the country—always safeguarding the interests of non-Jews—with the hope that by Jewish immigration Palestine would ultimately become as Jewish as England is English."

The inner troubles of the Zionists as well as their outer difficulties are all described in detail. There are also some fascinating sketches of prominent men of affairs of the last half-century, including references to at least three persons known to Canadians — Prof. Ernest Rutherford who before he returned to England made atomic discoveries while at McGill, Dr. H. B. Speakman who assisted the Canadian government during the First World War in the manufacture of cordite, and Samuel J. Zacks.

How Arabs Felt

But nowhere in the book is the reader made to feel that Dr. Weizmann had any appreciation at all of how the Arabs felt about the coming to their land of a people who hoped by immigration to make Palestine "as Jewish as England is English". In his ghetto-existence in Russia, he had been early convinced of the need of the Jews for a national homeland of their own; he assumed that it must be Palestine and if the Arabs did not like it, why, they did not like it. As to the future, he refrains from offering any full program for the Jewish state. "An enormous amount" he says "will have to be left to *trial and error*, and we shall have to learn the hard way—by experience".

The little handbook on "Palestine, Ancient and Modern" is really a guide to the Palestinian collection in the Royal Ontario Museum. Its publication was made possible by a generous contribution from Dr. Sigmund Samuel. It contains about ninety pages of highly-abridged historical and descriptive material, ten pages of bibliography, thirty-five pages of plates showing some of the more important items in the collection, and several maps.

Curtain-Raiser

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

BEHIND THE CURTAIN — By John Gunther—*Musson*—$3.50.

CERTAINLY John Gunther is one of the top-notch reporters of our day. One will meet many people who say that he didn't get their country quite right in his "Inside" stories, but they nearly always think he was very good on the other countries.

His newest book might have been called "Inside the Soviet Satellites" of Eastern Europe. The trip on which it is based was made last summer, and some of the material was syndicated at that time. He would seem to have been slow in getting out the book, but has made up for this in part by working in many newer developments such as the Mindszenty case. Reading it, the time factor doesn't seem to matter so much: it is interesting all the way.

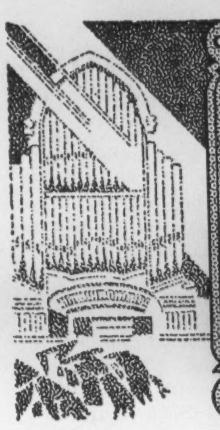
One of Gunther's pleasant qualities is his freedom from pontification. He concedes frankly that journalism is not an exact science. "I can only attempt to report scrupulously what I saw, while freely conceding that there was much that I didn't see . . . Almost every sentence needs qualification. The Iron Curtain countries are full of paradox." But it should not be taken as derogation of such a superlative reporter to say that his facts are more valuable than his opinions. In these he tends to exaggeration.

Thus he rates Tito—who has granted him an interview—not just as the most interesting of the satellite leaders but as "one of the most interesting characters of modern times." He goes to the opposite extreme in a crude attack on Bevin, whose fingers "are all thumbs", and who is "like a blind bull not in a china shop but in a labyrinth he cannot find his way about in, even by smell." And he makes the ludicrous statement that Greece is "just as completely an American puppet as Bulgaria is a Russian puppet" though "actually one could go further" and show that it is more so.

To substantiate this he would have to be able to show that the United States had trained Greek rebels, taken them to Athens and set them up as the government, supplied F. B. I. agents to help them kill off thousands of political opponents, including all opposition leaders, establish a one-party dictatorship, and carry out, under American instigation, a ferocious campaign to annex parts of Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. It can be seen how preposterous is his facile exaggeration.

This is just one of many examples of Gunther's effort to be what he would call "objective" but what appear to me over-anxiety to excuse Communist actions in Eastern Europe and Russia's policy in seizing the area, as he would never have excused Hitler and Nazism. To him Communism is "progressive," and its tyranny in some unexplained way produces "economic democracy."

But there is no need to quarrel with Gunther. If you want to read about how Premier de Gasperi of Italy answers telephone calls himself from anyone who happens to ring him up, and works 18 hours a day for $56 a month; or about the empty and dilapidated *Orient Express* running into Yugoslavia; about Franklin D. Roosevelt Street and Charlie Chaplin Street in Belgrade; about the postwar night-clubs in Budapest, which once had the best in Europe; how Vienna and Warsaw look today and above all, about his impressions of the personalities ruling all this part of Europe, then Gunther is your dish, and a mighty tasty one.



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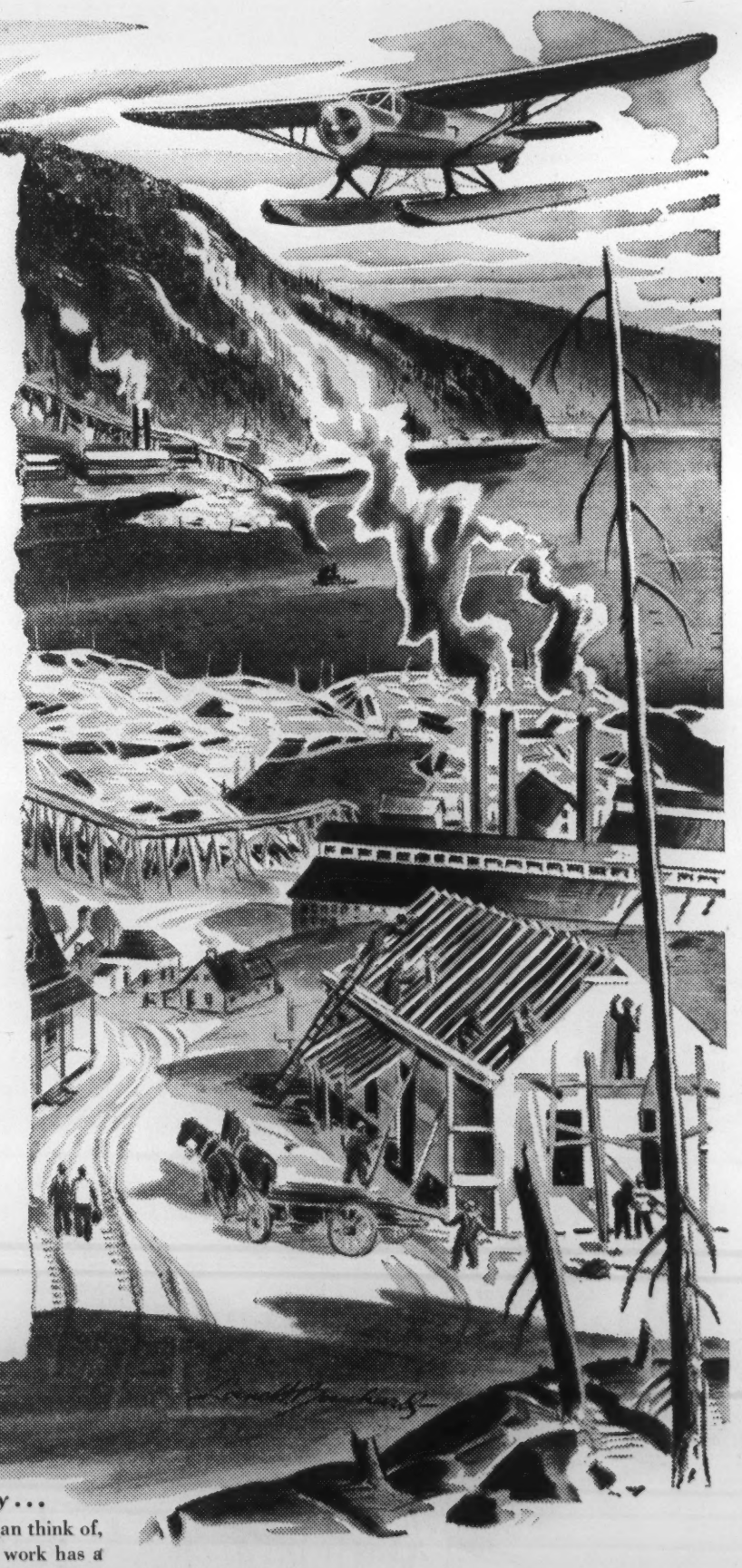

THERE'S new activity in Ontario's bushland north of Lake Superior. Marathon and Red Rock, Terrace and Heron Bay: they all tell the same story. New towns have arisen, old ones expanded. Only five years ago on the site of Marathon, for example, there was nothing but bush; today a new community beside a new pulp mill is contributing millions to Canada's export trade.

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Some Doubt About The "Robber" But Very Definitely A "Baron"

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

THE GREAT PIERPONT MORGAN—by Frederick Lewis Allen — *Musson* — *$4.50.*

A SOMEWHAT prejudiced study of the leading American capitalists of the nineteenth century, published a few years ago, was entitled "The Robber Barons" and J. Pierpont Morgan, the subject of the present biography, occupied a leading place in that aristocracy. Frederick Lewis Allen is more sympathetic in his view, steering a middle course between the uncritical adulation of an official biographer and the equally uncritical condemnation that socialists and other left-wingers are always ready to heap on any capitalist.

Mr. Allen, one feels, would deny that there was much fairness in applying the word robber to Morgan, but would be ready to accept on his subject's behalf the honorary title of baron.

The baronial title seems more appropriate when applied to Morgan than if it is used for some of his contemporaries. There was nothing aristocratic in the beginnings of such men as Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew and Andrew Carnegie. They were self-made men in an age when the wealth of this continent was open to be developed by those with the vision and the ability to grasp it. It is not surprising that some of them were greedy nor that they left a memory of vulgar ostentation that tends to overshadow the record of their more enduring achievements.

Morgan, although he earned a share of the dislike that the builders of fortunes received from their compatriots, was of a different type from the others. He was born into a wealthy family and received the best education available in America and abroad. He accepted the good things of life as his rightful inheritance but he also accepted the duties and responsibilities that were accompaniments of his position. Thus he was always a supporter of the Episcopal Church although there is no evidence that he was of a particularly religious temperament. But membership in the most respectable church was as much part of his position as membership in the best clubs.

Among the natural gifts with which Morgan was endowed were outstanding mathematical ability and a love of order. Both were useful qualities for a banker and both fitted particularly well the circumstances in which Morgan was to gain his greatest fame. The other barons, whether robbers or not, were builders. Morgan's specialty became the rebuilding of the shaky financial structures too hastily thrown up by the pioneers of his period. It was the railways of the United States that most frequently were in need of his services. He and the experts whom he employed were able to set bankrupt roads on their feet, sometimes at a considerable loss to the original investors, but always at a good profit to the Morgan partners.

Criticized for the large earnings he enjoyed from such services, Morgan could truly reply that he was called in on account of his prestige and because no one else could be trusted to reorganize a railroad so well. The investors who incurred loss in the process might blame the original promoters or the directors of the enterprise. They had no reason to complain of Morgan. If they thought his services were not worth the price he put on them, they could always call in someone else.

They seldom did, for there was an integrity about Morgan that the public trusted. Hated or admired, he was always respected. He seemed to stand for a basic stability in a financial system that has been chiefly remarkable for its startling fluctuations.

Mr. Allen's biography does much to explain the sentiments with which Morgan was regarded by his age. The imprint of Morgan on the economic history of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was so firm that an age seemed to end with his death in 1913.

Cabell Is Cabell

By T. K. MACKELL

THE DEVIL'S OWN DEAR SON — by James Branch Cabell—*Clarke, Irwin* —$3.00.

THE author informs us proudly that this is his fiftieth book, and there's no reason to doubt that he's telling the truth, as some 39 of these are listed by name opposite the title page of the present effort, and there's an "etc." which could take care of the rest.

Whether Mr. Cabell has written fifty books, or the same book fifty times, is something else again. There is reason to incline toward the latter belief. However, those who don't like Cabell won't care and those who do like him won't care either, because the book — single or fifty-fold — is a lot of fun to read, and each time enough of the detail is altered so that you can't be absolutely, positively sure of just exactly what's going to happen next.

"The Devil's Own Dear Son" is unfortunately marred at the outset by the inclusion of one of the dullest and most pointless prefaces of recent years. It is all about the town of St. Augustine, in Florida — which is the setting of the novel—and which would be far better left to its slumbers.

When we get around to the fictional adventures of the Devil's own dear son, and the title is to be taken literally, things perk up in traditional Cabell fashion. The story is obviously and not too subtly allegorical and deals with the experiences of a middle-aged Floridan who, although he can boast of a satisfactorily naughty youth, finds that his present respectability is a social liability in the nether regions.

This "plot", such as it is, is as usual only a framework upon which the old master can hang satirical comment—often with a high though suave sex content—upon any subject which attracts his eye.

Wonder And Delight

By JOHN L. WATSON

A TREE OF NIGHT and other stories—by Truman Capote—*Random House* $3.25.

HERE are eight short stories by the ingenious author of "Other Voices, Other Rooms", which made such an impression on critics and public last year. Mr. Capote's literary country is the border-land between actuality and fantasy, with a curious emphasis on both (as in the surrealist paintings of Mr. Salvador Dali). Actually, there is no clear distinction between dream and reality, between fact and symbol, and the meaning of most of these stories is intended, I think, to be sensed rather than understood.

The almost physical impact which these eerie tales make on the reader is quite extraordinary, largely because of the author's astonishing poetic insight and his talent for evoking images of the half-seen and half-felt.

Most of the stories are sombre and terrifying, filled with horror and a palpable sense of evil. In "Master Misery" a wretched, disillusioned girl discovers a man who will buy her dreams then finds that she can never have them back because "he has used them all up". In "The Headless Hawk" an amiable egotist, who has left a trail of jilted lovers (male and female) behind him, meets his destiny in the shape of a girl who drives him insane by making him see himself as the murderer of love. In the title story an impressionable young girl is so mesmerized by the sheer malevolence of two loathsome people she meets on a train that she permits them to rob her, unprotesting.

Two of the stories are tinged with a wry sort of humor and one of them, "Jug of Silver", is almost pure O. Henry.

Some of these sombre fantasies will exasperate the logically minded, but few of them can fail to evoke, in the sensitive reader at least, both wonder and delight.

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THE WORLD OVER

Photograph by Malak

WORLD OF WOMEN

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BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

CONCERNING FOOD

Summer Luncheon Party

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

A LETTER from Aunt Augusta and Uncle Willie informs you that they will be in town for a short time during the coming week. This is an event you always look forward to since they're a joy to entertain. On this particular occasion they picked a time to visit when the children are away on their holidays, so you can have them for house guests which will make for more fun and nonsense.

While going about the day's work you tentatively make plans for their visit and you realize it's just as well to make those plans somewhat elastic since your guests have never never been used to any routine or schedules (no children). However one thing you are determined to do is to entertain some of Aunt Augusta's girl friends at luncheon. The "girls" are of somewhat dubious age, extremely smart and get around a great deal. It always has been a standing joke in the family about Aunt Augusta and the "girls," but you realize with a start that perhaps your children may be making snide remarks about your friends whom you casually refer to as "the girls."

In any case the luncheon you plan for this occasion can't be left to chance since the aforementioned girls enjoy good food and analyze it down to the last grain of salt. So you set about to do your very best and hope that the weather will cooperate by remaining a little on the cool side.

Summer Luncheon (For 6)

Bowl of iced relishes

Crème Vichyssoise Melba Toast

Platter of Cold Sliced Baked Ham, Sliced Smoked Tongue and Devilled Eggs

Tiny Whole Tomatoes Stuffed with Shrimp Salad

Cucumber Fingers Stuffed with Cottage Cheese and Watercress Garnish

Jellied Beet Salad Ring—Mayonnaise

Hot Latticed Potatoes or Potato Chips

Hot Rolls

Fresh Peach Angel Cake

Iced Tea

As always the beforehand preparation is the thing which is your biggest ally for any "do" or this sort. You can always plan things so you should have one-half hour before the appointed time to sit and rock and fan yourself. Of course it never works out this way, but even ten minutes is better than being behind an apron when your guests arrive.

The soup, meat, jellied salad and dessert can all be prepared the day before, leaving you with the relishes and stuffed salads to do the day of the party.

To start with first things first, a dish of relishes always helps to keep conversation rolling and provides a little background music. Most effective is a bowl banked high with chipped ice with the celery, green onions and the like inserted right in the ice, while the green and ripe olives and radishes rest lower down in the bowl on an icy bed.

The soup is a perennial summer favorite although it seems a shame to limit it to season. It can be served either hot or cold and for this occasion it will be served hot since the remainder of the meal is cold.

Crème Vichyssoise

Cut up one 4½ to 5 lb. boiling fowl and cook in about 2 quarts salted water. Simmer gently until tender — about 2 hours. Remove chicken from bones and return bones to broth and cook 1 hour longer. Add water to maintain a volume of about 5 cups of broth. Strain, cool and skim off fat.

Measure 5 cups of broth into a saucepan (with tight fitting cover) and add 6 leeks cut into pieces *or* 1½ cups chopped onion and 4 cups peeled white potatoes sliced. If you use leeks wash them thoroughly and trim off the root end; slice only the white part. Cover and cook until the vegetables are tender (about 30-40 minutes). Press through a fine sieve into top part of double boiler and add

1 cup table cream
2 cups whole milk
2 tbsp. butter
Salt and pepper to taste
½ tsp. curry powder (if desired)

When hot reseason to taste.

To Serve Hot

Ladle into cream soup dishes and garnish with chopped chives or chopped green onion tops.

To Serve Cold

Chill in bowl overnight in refrigerator. Beat with rotary beater before serving and sprinkle with chopped watercress and chives. It should be thick and creamy.

The Leftover Chicken

The chicken meat *sans* broth will yield a hot entrée for another meal. Dice meat (about 3 cups) and put in casserole. Top with 1 tin mushrooms, drained. Cover with a sauce made from 1 can cream of chicken soup and mushroom broth from the tin of mushrooms, thicken with flour and season with sherry. Sprinkle the top with blanched chopped almonds if you have them on hand, if not, use cracker crumbs and cheese. Now *there* is a dish fit for the fussy and you might say it was just a by-product.

Note: You may use chicken bouillon cubes (they must be chicken) if available in your locality in place of the broth. Cook the vegetables in boiling salted water (5 cups) instead of the broth, purée them without draining and dissolve the cubes in the hot mixture. Continue on with milk and cream, etc.

Canned chicken broth can be used in place of the chicken stock obtained by cooking the chicken.

You really are quite smart to tie in the other meals of the week with the food needed for the luncheon, for example—the ham can be served hot for one meal and then cold for the luncheon. You won't use all of the tongue you cook for this feast unless it's a small calf's tongue so you're pretty much assured of enough on hand to meet varying situations.

The stuffed salads explain themselves, and very pretty they are too. As for the jellied "shape," beets take top honors for color and flavor.

Now for the dessert. You can make the cake a couple of days before or you can suit the "girls'" fancy tastes.

Peach Angel Cake

You will need a small angel cake made in an 8" tube pan.

Peach Filling

Soften 2 tbsp. (2 envelopes) plain gelatine in ½ cup cold water. In top part of double boiler combine 6 beaten egg yolks with—

¾ cup sugar
¼ tsp. salt
½ cup lemon juice

Cook over hot water stirring constantly until mixture coats the spoon. Remove from heat and add softened gelatine and 1½ tsp. grated lemon peel.

Beat 6 egg whites stiff and gradually add ¾ cup sugar, continuing to beat.

Crush fresh peaches to measure 2 cups and fold into lemon custard with the egg whites.

Break angel cake into bite sized pieces and place alternate layers of cake and peach custard in an oiled 9" tube pan. Chill until firm or overnight.

Unmold on plate and garnish with slices of fresh peaches and sweetened whipped cream.

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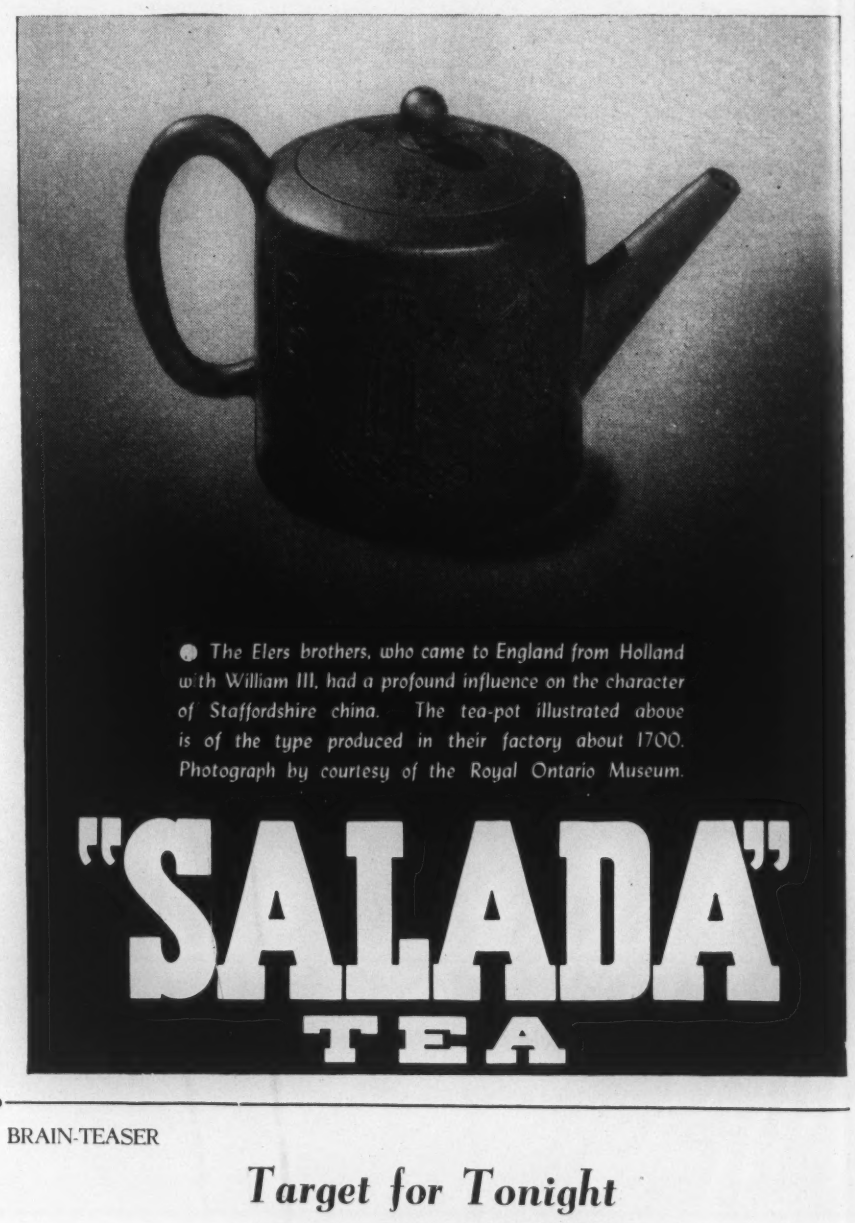


● The Elers brothers, who came to England from Holland with William III, had a profound influence on the character of Staffordshire china. The tea-pot illustrated above is of the type produced in their factory about 1700. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA

BRAIN-TEASER

Target for Tonight

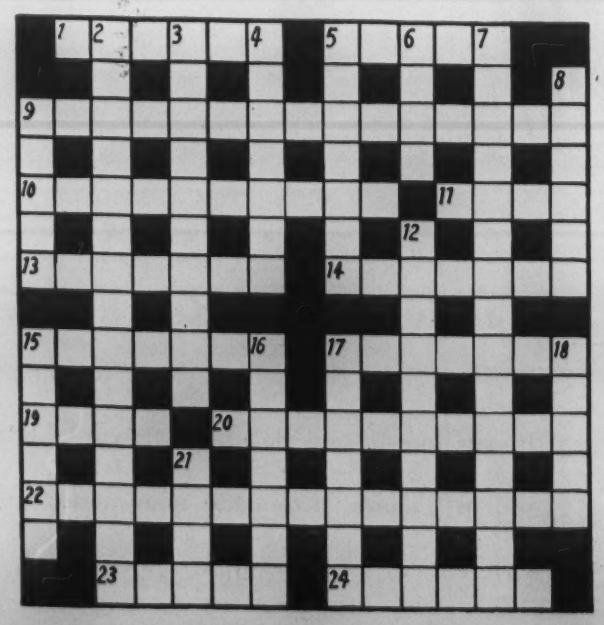
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. A tough drip. (6)
5. Re-construct Crete. (5)
9. Air-borne in novel fashion. (4, 4, 3, 4)
10. Terrapins whose terra isn't firma. (3, 7)
11. Her mansions were green. (4)
13. Will they raise your spirits (or your hair)? (7)
14. I'm Bert's convert. (7)
15. He ran in a race to become a boxer. (7)
17. Was Utah once this state? (7)
19. He's in, or within call. (4)
20. No doubt the amounts are rung up when these are settled. (5, 5)
22. Red rovers. (7, 8)
23. Switch canes during the opera. (5)
24. One after another. (6)

DOWN

2. Where Eisenhower got a rise out of us. (8, 7)
3. On the range he has to be careful not to turn the milk black and blue. (10)
4. Burke said there were Three in Parliament (but in the reporters' gallery sat a fourth). (7)
5. Beg for most of the entrée at the end. (7)
6. You're the pitcher? (4)
7. T.N.T. (15)
8. About as idle as some fancies. (6)
9. Some take a chance on these. (5)
12. Able to steal, after the devil gets a head start? Not likely! (10)
15. Secure the body of 8. (6)
16. She was a first sacrifice to the god of war. (7)
17. Order sought by women? (7)
18. Wooden feet. (5)
21. Roses, methinks, can bear another name. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Suffer in silence
9. Air-cell
10. Lighter
11. Invoke
12. Smoothly
15. Gorgeously
16. Spin
18. Hugh
20. Accomplish
23. Nurtured
24. Esteem
26. Grammar
28. Spartan
29. The primrose path

DOWN

1. Staying the night
2. Forever
3. Even keel
4. Idle
5. Sal
6. Lagoon
7. Nut shop
8. Early in the month
13. Melton
14. Muscle
17. Apostate
19. Garbage
21. Inertia
22. Murmur
25. Oslo
27. Rum

THE SMOOTH LOOK

Fall Fashion Review

By BERNICE COFFEY

FEW upheavals have taken place in fashion while our backs have been turned this summer, praise be. What has been going on, though, has resulted in clothes that should please most of us when we get around to trying them on for size this fall.

The big news is not in the silhouette, but in changes that have taken place within the limits of the established outline, which is basically slender. Though Paris is plugging the fourteen-inches-from-the-floor length, the makers of Canadian clothes refuse to be arbitrary. As one manufacturer puts it succinctly, "The hemline depends on a woman's age—and legs." They think most Canadian women will choose to wear their skirts somewhere about mid-calf, and leave it at that.

Fly-away panels and pleats (the latter often in the form of a deep wrap-around pleat placed at the side back) give a feeling and look of motion to skirts that is engaging indeed. Seamless shoulders, plus deeper armholes, have a svelte, smooth look very pleasing to the eye. Collars rising from this smooth shoulder line are high, wide and on afternoon dresses, handsomely decked out with beading, contrasting material, embroidery, or similar fancies. This season you will find the collars on many dresses and coats have turned-under points.

Pick Pockets

If the pockets plastered so liberally over everything are intended for practical use, which we doubt, there's a prosperous season ahead for pick-pockets. Pockets appear in all shapes and sizes and in all sorts of unlikely places — little ones just below the shoulders, big sack-size ones on skirts. On this score A for Effort should be awarded to Lawrence Sperber who conceals a little zipper pocket for mad money in the high upstanding collar of a black velvet and taffeta dress. Alfandri, who rarely goes pixie, has pockets funnelling from shoulder to waistline on an afternoon frock of taupe, brown and beige surah. Watch, too, for buttons which serve a decorative rather than a functional purpose. You will see them marking the tops of little godets inset at the bottom of skirts, decorating jackets. High scorer in buttons was an afternoon dress with a row of closely-spaced small buttons running up one sleeve from wrist to shoulder, and another row from under the arm to the hem of the skirt.

Fabrics remembered with reverence by older generations—as well as many others that are brand new—will make their appearance this fall. Ribbed tissue faille, moss crepe, charmeuse, some nylon, satin-backed crepe, a great deal of spidery Chantilly lace. In many dresses we find two fabrics combined, and it's almost the exception not to see a dress without a touch of velvet turning up on it somewhere. A pretty fancy is the use of Chantilly lace over pale satin (usually pink) for evening dresses. One of the biggest surprises is the new identity of tweeds, hitherto sacred to the tailored suit and coat. Soft to the hand, colorful to the eye, we shall be seeing them teamed up with other fabrics. One of the most successful instances of this marriage of fabrics is in a suit with slim skirt of black velvet and a jacket of multicolored striped tweed.

The Blues

As for colors, a limited amount of navy blue appears in almost every collection we've looked at in the past weeks, but it's likely to appeal only to those with a taste for the ultra. Canadian women have it pretty firmly fixed in their minds that navy blue belongs to spring, and it will be interesting to see if they can be converted.

Browns range from honey beige to deep brown. (Among these is a rich cinnamon brown that Montrealers in a burst of civic pride have adopted for their own and christened "Caleche"—a pretty tribute to the horse-drawn carriages which are a summer landmark of Montreal's Dominion Square.) That lovely subtle shade which falls between blue and green and is called teal blue, is back for fall. Black, of course, goes on and on.

This season there are more signs than ever before that Canadian designers can, and do, produce clothes indigenous to Canada. One of the best examples is the station wagon coat—a casual sporty looking garment of gabardine with a high rolled collar of mouton fur—that looks as well over ski slacks as it does over a skirt. Instead of the usual sheepskin many of these coats have a patented lining made of twelve layers of thin cloth, which makes for less bulk without sacrifice of warmth.

Again, largely due to the efforts of one or two talented Canadian designers the old lined mackintosh, a dreary garment stored at the back of the clothes among umbrellas and rubbers except when it is raining, has been replaced by all-weather coats as successful in repelling rain as they are attractive when the sun's out. This fall's rainwear will feature faille, gabardine, velvet corduroy and satin in glowing shades of wine, green, red, brown and gold, along with navy, grey, beige and black.

Noted:

Polynesian pearls, so-called, harmonize and contrast with leading fall hues, providing accents of putty, brick, paprique, verdante, fashion rose and, very new, gleaming charcoal . . . thirty-inch chains of massive gold links to wind around the throat . . . Greek warrior coin fobs.

The deep cloche hat of the Scott Fitzgerald era, fitting close to the head and covering one ear, sometimes both. Beaver is back for hats.

In shoes—bootees (to wear with shorter, slimmer, straighter skirts) . . . combinations of two leathers such as suede and calf, calf and tweed . . . tiny nailheads for decoration . . .the wall toe and extension sole in walking shoes . . . straps arranged wishbone fashion . . . . black velvet or satin pumps for evening.

• •

OBSERVATION

SOME women like to sit in groups
Like chickens do, in chicken coops,
And little clucking sounds emit—
I cannot see the sense of it!

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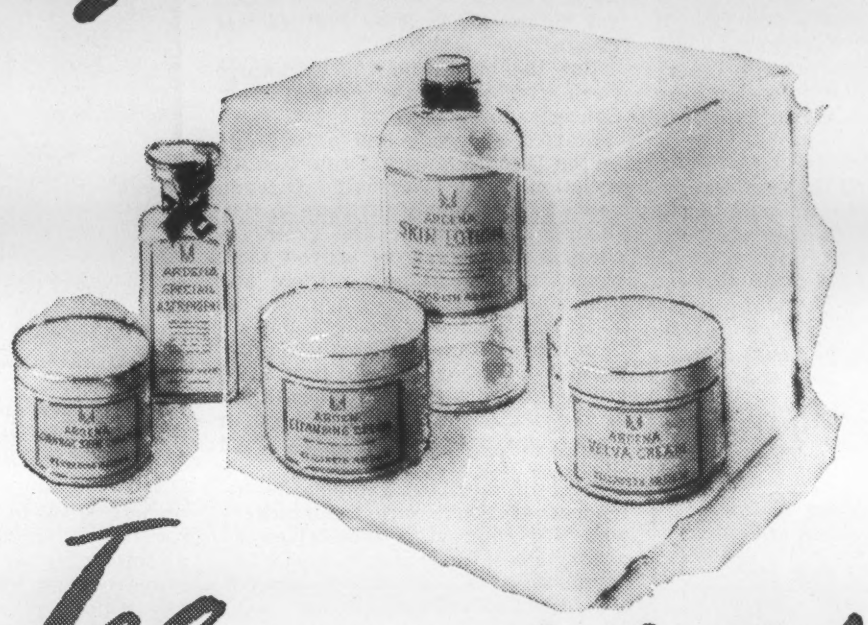

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MUSIC

Short-Lived Choir

By JOHN YOCOM

WITHOUT the Prom Concerts of the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra the summer months in the Ontario capital would be pretty drab affairs for anyone seeking the odd cultural moment.

Other attractions are well represented—by plenty of baseball, Sunnyside amusements, air-conditioned movie houses and ozone-conditioned drive-in theatres (the Royal Alex, is darkened), a city-wide band concert schedule, and the occasional special event like the Shakespearean Festival by the Earle Grey Players last month.

But the entertainment workhorse week after week is the series of Prom Concerts.

Started a decade and a half ago by the Toronto Musical Protective Association, with Reginald Stewart, now of the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, as conductor, the Prom orchestra members have proven their weight in musical gold. There has been some dross (e.g., when a guest artist or a conductor hardly comes up to advance billings, when the orchestra has hardly caught its first wind at the skimpily rehearsed beginning of the season). But all in all, the Proms are a credit to a city four times the size of Toronto.

Some of the most appreciative attendees at Proms are the teachers who are improving themselves as paedagogues by taking Ontario Department of Education summer courses. Last fortnight the high school and elementary school teachers enrolled in the music course joined with the Prom folks and provided top-notch entertainment. The choir of some 300 vocalists (dressed in white excepting nine nuns in black habits) was conducted by G. Roy Fenwick, Provincial Supervisor of Music for the province since 1935. He, more than any other man; has revitalized the music in Ontario schools. Mr. Fenwick's administration has been particularly effective in rural schools and secondary institutions.

Fritz Mahler, international conductor, will lead the Prom Symphony Concerts, Toronto, on Aug. 18-25.

Swan Song

The teachers' choir, like all its predecessors, was only five weeks old and its recent program (the second half was broadcast over the C.B.C. Dominion Network) was actually a swan song. Aside from practical training in Canada's largest summer course in school music methods, the session with the Prom Orchestra was the objective of the choir's creation.

In a wide range of choral numbers the group showed an astonishingly good degree of blending, tone, control and dynamics. More basses would have helped but that deficiency was probably determined by enrolment in the course. We liked the Gloria from the Twelfth Mass by Mozart, the "Adoremus Te" by Palestrina and Gounod's "By Babylon's Wave", a major offering. The Gounod had the occasional spot of loose coordination, despite Mr. Fenwick's careful signals, with some unnecessary climaxes but the interpretation was reverent and majestic.

A group of the "usual thing" for school choirs (*e.g.*, a hummed version of Londonderry Air) we found less interesting, albeit well done. Elgar's "Bavarian Highlands Lullaby" was a sweet item but, we were left wondering, why the *forte*, especially in the male voices, near the end of the second chorus? Putting the baby to sleep is a fundamental bit of child training which all teachers should know; loud music will wake him for sure.

The orchestral part of the evening was a delightful complement to the choir. Guy Fraser Harrison, the capable conductor of the Rochester Civic Orchestra, secured fine cooperation from the instrumentalists in such things as Vaughan Williams' Suite of English Folk Songs, a jivey-corny-satiric suite by American composer—Don Gillis—in which a "Frontier Town" was explored, and the Wagner Overture to "Tannhauser".

Summer Orchestra

Victor Feldbrill, young Toronto-born conductor, led the Summer School Orchestra of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto in one of the season's most delectable warm-weather concerts recently. The program comprised Mozart's "Don Giovanni" Overture, Beethoven's Piano Concerto in C minor (Gordon Kushner, soloist), Bartok's "Seven Roumanian Folk Dances", and Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony. The orchestra, made up of regular Conservatory Symphony personnel and a sprinkling of Summer students, came through with some most virile and colorful playing, not just in the first desks but all the way through. Feldbrill's command over the group is sure and precise, and his manner is friendly and musicianly. One would judge from this concert and from a small knowledge of the Toronto musical scene that he is in a position to make a first-rate contribution to music in Toronto. (He is now taking a month's intensive study under Pierre Monteux, and has been engaged for a T. S. O. student concert next season.)

In the same week the Conservatory presented, as a highlight of its Summer School series of afternoon recitals, a program which featured Gerald Moore, the widely-celebrated English accompanist, with two highly commendable products of the Conservatory's own vocal studios—Lois Marshall, soprano, and Donald George Brown, baritone. Mr. Moore's contribution was, as might be expected, a touchstone of good taste and imagination in accompaniment. We find it difficult to picture how he manages to present a whole course in the subject of accompaniment, as he has been doing at the Summer School: for all that his own demonstration and his lively patter-introductions could show was that good accompaniment, far from being a separate art, is part of the artistic equipment of any good and sensible pianist.—J. B.

New Book

As its sub-title declares, Music For The Voice, by Sergius Kagen, Clarke, Irwin, $5.00, is a descriptive list of concert and teaching material for the voice, and a very good list it is. Those who have long believed in the value of British music will find it stimulating. Speaking of English songs of the 17th century, Kagen says "It seems incomprehensible that so little of this music is used in teaching and that so little of it is performed." While intended for home consumption, this advice by a top-ranking American teacher, should also have a salutary effect upon many Canadian teachers.

Canadian students enrolled in the Tanglewood Music Center at Lenox, Mass., include Jacqueline F. Druckman, Outremont, Quebec, studying chorus; Harry Freedman, Toronto—composition; Don Johnson, Toronto—trumpet; Morry N. Kernerman, Toronto—violin; Shirley Mendelsohn, Montreal — chorus; and Robert C. Turner, Victoria, B.C.—composition.

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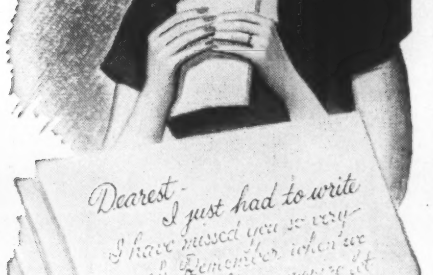

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THE OTHER PAGE

The Gate

By AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

LONG and long ago
—(How softly, lightly now it touches me,
That moth-wing memory!)—
Long and long ago
We spent a summer inland from the sea.

I remember uncertainly these many years after,
The white-battened house, too full of voices and laughter;
Myself at more than seven
But less than eight years old,
Among the bleached grasses' brittle gold,
And the byway that I found, as I thought, to heaven.

The fields were so staringly unendurably bright—
Swimming, brimming with such heat and light
Pouring down, beating on, prising in
Blade-thin
Between the shut lids of my eyes! To me
The wood, the dark shadow, the dim tree,
Were cool and green as the sea.

It was not such a wood as lies in wait;
No darkling and discreet
Snare for a little child's exploring feet;
I was not frightened when I found the gate:
Only a pleased wonder mixed with awe
Had daily power to draw
Me back to stare entranced at what I saw.

The gate stood always ajar,
Dragging a little in the silver dust,
Hanging on hinges orange-red with rust;
It was patterned with a peacock and a star,
And through its filigree
I could see
Live peacocks pace and preen,
Indigo, copper-gilt, green—
And stars shining through a syringa tree.

This was a secret that I never told:
Only I would steal
At day's end to the lane's end, and feel
The rough bars beginning to be cold—
And taste the knowledge that I would not share,
And tell myself (and lie) that I could dare
Enough to trespass there.

I never had a thought of summer's going;
Armoured in confident immortality,
What way had I of knowing
But summer would stay forever and so would we?
Ah, but the days grew in; the high air glistened
With silky wheels and whorls of turning seed;
The cricket scraped his harsh viol: I listened,
And watched, and knew that we would go indeed.
Desperately that last night while they slept,
Out I crept
Under the incurious eye of the cold moon;
Now running and now lagging,
With heart now high, now flagging—
Fearing to either come too late or soon—
I stumbled through the shadows of the wood
And grasped the gate with trembling hands and stood,
Seeing the moon-blanched garden lie arrayed
In dreadful loveliness and solitude,
White as white fire and ice and colorless jade.

Shuddering, but not with cold, I stared and stood:
The owls' chuckling laughter filled the wood.
I shut my eyes and opened them, and smiled
To see a six-years' child
Inside the gate on tiptoe solemnly
Matching stares with me.

She never spoke but once and at the end;
And yet she was my friend:
It seemed that I had never been alone
But all my life had known
And loved this wildling girl,
This little creature pale and smooth as pearl
Who softly, gravely made my hands her own—
(Where shall I find her, where?)
And kissed her, tossing back her ruddy hair.

Surely I shall remember while I live
How just inside the gateway was release,
Security and peace
From all the fears that make us fugitive.
Surely I shall remember till I die
That starlight making the familiar strange—
The opal garden suffering silver change:
And may I not remember even in death
The coolness of her lips, her kissing breath?

Her fingers fettered mine
Close as the clasping tendrils of a vine
And yet as insubstantial as a breeze;
She led me up the walks of pinky ash
Under azaleas grown as tall as trees;
And here and there a peacock's eye would flash
Upon us where they drowsed all drawn together
Two by two and one by one
Into a huddle of silvered-violet feather:
But other living creatures there was none.

If she were beautiful I cannot tell—
Only, she moved like music in that place;
The immaculacy of her little face
Was tinted like a petal or a shell.
That small and subtle face, brilliant with change,
Forever known and yet forever strange—
With thoughts like dancers leaping here and there
Beneath the bright pavilion of her hair!

And so we came again upon the gate
Under the tall syringa's trembling snow:
She looked, and spoke the once; she said and sighed,
"The white tree . . . I climbed it long ago . . .
Long and long ago . . . before I died."

Even the conjured echo of that voice
Can make my ear rejoice;
Though what came after, I have never known.
—What came after?
I was alone among the owls' laughter—
I was, I am, alone.

Next day the enamel-vivid morning shone
And we were packed and gone.
Even as a child I saw too clear to cheat
My heart with useless hope however sweet;
I have not searched for what I'll never find.
Yet in her ruddy hair,
Light, light as air,
She walks the moon-drenched corridors of my mind,
Smiling her secret smile; although the gate
Opened for me too soon.—Too soon? Too late.

EMBARRASSING VACATION

THE Lodge at Lake Kewogawig is picturesque and smart,
The rooms are large and bright.
The fireplace is big enough to hold a horse and cart;
Fine for a chilly night.

But can I sit before it and revel? Not a chance.
The guests turn on the music and incontinently dance!

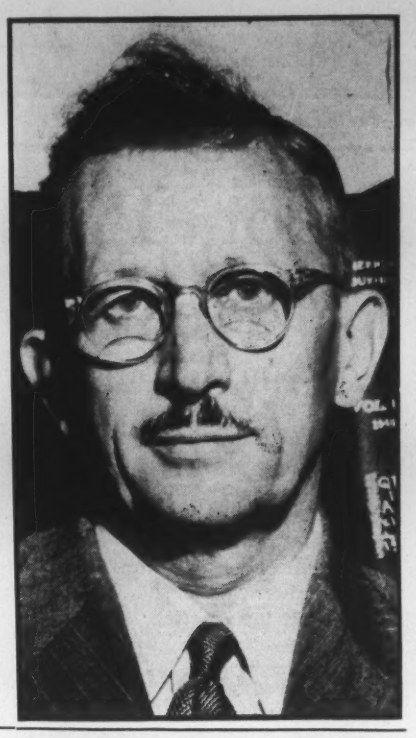
The links at Lake Kewogawig are perfectly designed.
No weed profanes the greens.
The hazards are as difficult as any you can find
In our suburban scenes.

But can I have a quiet round in ninety-two or three?
Not with professionals about who boldly sneer at me.

The Lodge has all the scenery an artist-soul could wish.
Kewogawig is fair.
But can I get a rowboat and catch a mess of fish?
Not with the speed-boats there.
All summer long that lovely spot is cluttered up with guests,
Dolled-up in fancy raiment and a-sticking out their chests,

And wondering whoever is the silent man and queer,
Dressed in a pin-striped business suit, who hangs about the pier.

J. E. M.



DR. G. H. ETTINGER, M.B.E., eminent in medical research, is new Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. One of the oldest Canadian Medical Schools, Queen's was established in 1854. Since then, it has graduated more than three thousand physicians and surgeons.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUG. 16, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Labor Productivity Gives A Clue To Health Of Economic System

By PHILIP STUCHEN

How much is labor producing? Is labor on the job as effective as it used to be? These and many more questions are being asked today about labor productivity. Changes in productivity tell us a good deal about the health of an economy, but frequently little is known about industrial and national productivity trends. Philip Stuchen of the Economic Research and Development Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa has assembled some relevant and important information on productivity in Britain, the United States and Canada.

LABOR productivity has been receiving renewed attention. Much of the new industrial capacity developed during the war years had been intended to increase total output with less regard for the economical use of labor. Both management and labor are more conscious of the fact that if our standard of living is to be maintained and improved, there must be an increase in labor productivity; the factors of production must be utilized more effectively.

Technically*, labor productivity is the ratio between output and man-hour input. At the plant level, it means that the physical output of the plant has been increased relative to the man-hours expended; at the national level, we look at the total output of goods and services in relation to the amount of labor input (usually expressed in terms of man-hours or man-days) expended in producing the total output.

Labor productivity must not be confused with production. Nor can it be assumed, if the output of certain goods or services increases, that labor productivity has also increased in a particular industry. Since productivity is output per man-hour, there will be no increase in productivity if the number of man-hours increases as much as output. The output of the whole economy can rise without an increase in productivity; so maximum employment and high production do not necessarily imply an economy at high levels of productivity. Nor is labor productivity the same as effort on the job.

In the long-run, the most important factors in labor productivity have been improvements in processes and equipment through the use of power and capital. During a short space of time, labor productivity is the result of the following factors: the skill and effort of the working force; the resources and materials available; the rate of operations and managerial efficiency and 'know-how'.

Exchange Information

In order to regain their former industrial leadership, British experts are urging greater productivity from their workers. The Anglo-American Council on Productivity has been created to exchange information on ways and means in which United States industry can assist the British in their program to use existing tool-power and man-power more efficiently.

This twenty-one member council is made up of labor and management representatives from the U.K. and from the U.S. Already the Americans have visited British plants to study mechanization in British industry and help overcome the restrictions imposed by Britain's postwar economic problems. Plant tours by representatives of British employees and management to factories in the United States have been made to investigate American mass production and efficiency techniques.

Pre-war comparisons of average productivity in 32 selected manufacturing industries in the U.K. and the U.S. show U.S. output per worker to be about 2.8 times as high as in the U.K. making allowance for the longer work-week in the latter. In no industry covered by the comparison was output per man-hour lower in the U.S. than in the U.K.; in two industries only (cement and fish curing) was output per worker higher in the United Kingdom than in the United States. During the war years munition production in the U.S. was nearly four times as high; but by 1945, U.S. production per worker was almost exactly as before the war in relation to U.K. productivity.

British industry is obviously and substantially below the degree of mechanization of American industry. Only about half as much industrial power is available per worker in Britain as in the United States. The gap between the most efficient British plants and the medium low-grade ones is more substantial than in American plants; and the number of British firms in the medium and low-grade classifications seems more numerous comparatively.

Worn Equipment

Add to this the worn out and obsolete plant and equipment in the U.K.; the difference in size of markets; the greater degree of standardization of products in the U.S.; differences in factory lay-out; managerial skill and planning of work, the number of hours worked, the system of wage payments, labor-management relations in the two countries—and we begin to realize the several influences which may advantageously affect the output per worker in one country as compared to the other.

Sir Stafford Cripps is campaigning for an expansion of industrial output by one-third over the pre-war level. In his own words: "Expansion on this scale assumes that we can raise productivity per man-year by about 2.5 per cent per annum. This is by no means impracticable, for productivity rose between 1924 and 1937 by about the same average rate —2.4 per cent per annum".

From the U.S., is reported that from 1929 to 1941 there had been an annual increase in non-agricultural labor productivity at the average rate of 1.9 per cent. Generally, productivity levels are still well below the pre-war trend. During the war and the immediate postwar years, the high level of production made for less than the efficient utilization of labor; consequently, the increase in productivity in these years was only something like half of normal. Aggregate productivity changes for the whole economy are estimated to be about five per cent greater in 1947 than in 1941; at the pre-war level, the increase should have been ten per cent.

While there is no inclusive measurement of the trend in productivity for U.S. manufacturing, the indications are that that sector of the economy is lagging. But in non-manufacturing, there have been sharp gains. Labor productivity in agriculture rose 22 per cent from 1939 to 1946 (good weather, increased use of fertilizers and mechanization); a 20 per cent increase was indicated in bituminous coal mining from 1940 to 1947 (longer hours, mechanical improvements); and electricity out-put per man-hour was 67 per cent ahead of the 1939 figure.

On the debit side, there are several reasons for the slight or lack of advances in postwar manufacturing productivity. The high level of demand all through the '40's has lessened the incentives for economical use of labor as well as for cost reduction. Also important have been the continued use of obsolete tools and equipment (in part accounted for by the delay in acquiring new equipment); production schedules in many plants have been set without allowance for delays in the flow of materials; profit levels have made management lax; and the tight labor market has required marginal and overtime work.

Canadian Pattern

Lacking Canadian statistics of national or industrial productivity, we must lean heavily on American records of productivity changes and deduce the Canadian pattern.

Most branches of Canadian manufacturing lost in productivity during the war as in the U.S. and the U.K. Our heavy increases in production during the war years were due to the increase in our labor force rather than to an increase in the productivity of that labor force. This is perhaps best illustrated by an analysis of the substantial shifts and diversion of the 400,000 'new' workers who went into war manufacturing; about one-third included housewives, unemployed, students and other emergency workers; two thirds were drawn from other industries of which civilian manufacturing was the largest contributor, providing 75,000. This untried and unskilled labor did not raise or even maintain the then prevailing industrial productivity levels.

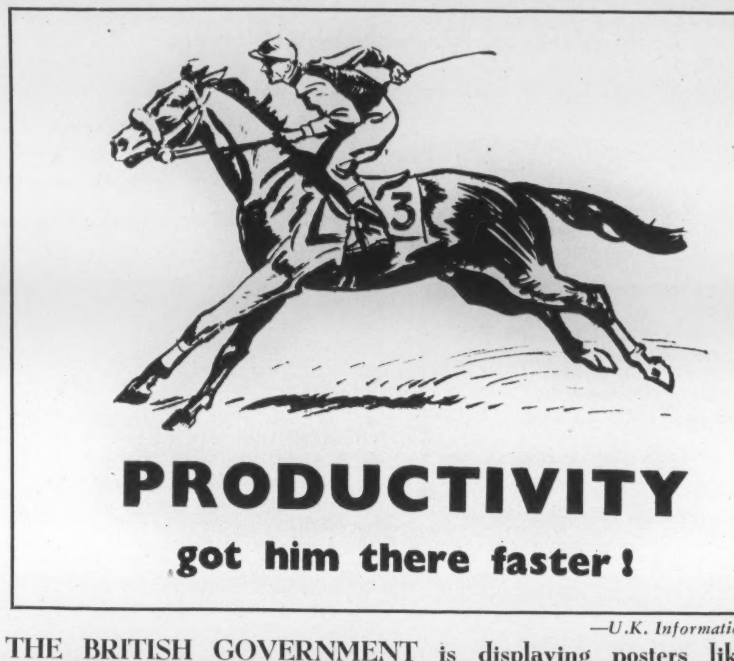
Nor was the immediate shift from war-time to peace-time employment made without further dislocations in the labor force which would not help productivity. The new heavy capital equipment, replacement and repairs have probably increased the capital equipment per worker slightly if at all, for there has been an increase in the numbers employed practically commensurate with the increase in capital expenditures.

Take the Canadian wood and paper products industry which shows an outlay of over 185 million dollars for capital expenditures in 1946 and 1947, and an additional 123 million dollars for 1948. While this industry represents the heaviest postwar investment of all branches of our manufacturing, it is largely explained by the fact that no great amount of new equipment was acquired during the war. Capital replacement of machinery and equipment is known to be very high in this industry as a whole; new techniques in paper making are requiring substantial new plants and specialized equipment to go with them; and competition from abroad must be met—95 per cent of our newsprint is exported. It requires twenty times as much investment to employ one thousand workers in the pulp and paper industries as in the construction or shipbuilding industries.

In railroad transportation the 1945-48 capital investment has been almost equal in dollar value to the expenditures made in the wood and paper industry. Here, too, one discovers several reasons for a decrease in productivity: freight and passenger traffic carried per man-hour of labor. During the war years very

(Continued on next page)

*Further information on labor productivity may be obtained in the following books, pamphlets, etc., from which some of the material in this article was obtained: Solomon Fabricant—*The Output of Manufacturing Industries, 1882-1937*; Department of Reconstruction and Supply —*Private and Public Investment in Canada—Outlook, 1948*; Ewan Clague — "Productivity Studies—Planning Guides for Industry"—*Dun's Review*, (October, 1948); National Industrial Conference Board—*Report for Conference on Productivity* (Washington, 1948); Anglo-American Council on Productivity—*Report of the First Session*, (November, 1948); L. Rostas—"International Comparisons of Productivity"—*International Labor Review*, (September, 1948); *Bulletin of the Oxford Institutes of Statistics*, (July 1946, October, 1947); Government of Canada—*Health, Welfare and Labor* (Reference book for Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction, 1945.)



—*U.K. Information Office*

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT is displaying posters like this to induce a more efficient productive effort. Here the point is made by recalling that jockey Tod Sloan popularized a style which enabled horses to make more speed by the rider shifting his weight up to their shoulders. Sloan, the poster says, was talking about more productivity.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Root of Britain's Trouble

By P. M. RICHARDS

THOUGH the Marshall Plan has strikingly failed to achieve its principal purpose of putting Britain back on her feet (despite it, Britain's means-of-payments position has deteriorated steadily), the probability seems to be that the United States will soon furnish new dollar aid, not because anyone believes it will do more than give temporary relief but because no one knows what else to do. That is, the United States is not yet ready to admit and do anything about the basic cause of the world's dollar shortage, which is the fact that the U.S. persistently imports only about half as much as she exports; until this imbalance is corrected, or offset by U.S. investment of capital abroad, the world outside the U.S. is bound to be short of dollars.

Considerations of friendship aside, more U.S. dollar aid will be given because Britain is much too important a factor in the world economy to be allowed to suffer actual economic breakdown. However, many Americans are opposed to giving Britain more dollars because they say it amounts to subsidizing her welfare-state program, which they regard as the chief cause of her trading difficulties. But this view is not a sound one. Actually national socialism exerts a smaller influence, at least directly, on Britain's production costs and prices than is generally supposed. It is certain that much more serious obstacles to British progress are (1) the disruption of international trade due to the United States' failure to understand her economic obligations as the world's greatest creditor nation, and (2) the decline in Britain's productive efficiency due to the decrepitude and obsolescence of much of her industrial equipment and the backwardness of her productive technology. This is Britain's most fundamental trouble, and the most difficult of correction.

This condition was pointed to in a report issued early last year by an American organization, the Machinery and Allied Products Institute, Chicago. Facts given in that report (which was not at all unsympathetic to Britain) indicated that from being the workshop of the world in the nineteenth century, Britain has declined economically until her ability to provide her people with the very necessities of life is now in question. This fall is only in part the consequence of her enormous war effort; the seeds were sown long before World War I, in the earliness of her industrialization and her continuing failure thereafter to keep her productive equipment and system abreast of changing conditions.

Startling figures were given on the greater productivity of U.S. workers, as compared with British, due to better American tools, methods and incentives. On the average, American man-hour output ranged from 131 per cent to 597 per cent of the British. In blast furnace products, the U.S. output per man-hour was 447 per cent of the comparable British output, iron and steel products (wire, cutlery, stoves, tools and implements) 495 per cent, machinery 347 per cent, cement 131 per cent, coke 274 per cent, automobiles 518 per cent, radio sets 597 per cent, and so on.

Not a single one of the 25 British industries investigated was found to be adequately mechanized according to American Standards.

Obsolete Plants

A large majority of British industrial buildings were found to be old, and far from suited to modern streamline production requirements. In many cases, managements did not seem to be "layout-conscious." Management inertia was stated to be responsible for much of British industry's backwardness, and the report quoted the London *Economist* on the lack of qualifications of many British directors of companies, who appeared often to have been appointed for social rather than business reasons. Another important cause of British backwardness was thought to be the decline of competition. The growth of trade associations, of price-fixing and market-sharing devices has helped inefficient producers to stay in business.

The existence in the past of an ample supply of cheap but skilled labor, which ordinarily would be regarded as highly advantageous, was suggested as having been a contributing factor in Britain's industrial decline, since it gave management less incentive to mechanize. Another adverse factor has been multiplicity of product design, making for short production runs and high costs. High taxation has sharply reduced the amount of risk capital available to industry as well as the incentive to take risks.

Clearly an enormous rehabilitation job must be done in Britain before she can regain an economically secure position in international trade. Until then she cannot be the prosperous market that she used to be. How it will be done is not now clear, but obviously it would be a mistake to place anything beyond the power of a nation that has achieved so much and overcome so many obstacles and dangers.

Productivity

(Continued from preceding page)

heavy increases in volume of traffic were achieved with very little addition of rolling stock. With more fully loaded and more continuously used cars to accommodate civilian passenger travel and freight shipments, the substantial increase in man-hour output in understandable. However, since 1945, the volume of traffic and utilization of car capacity has declined; overcrowding of passengers is not as prevalent as during the war nor are freight cars so fully loaded or so continuously used. Considerable maintenance work postponed wherever possible from 1939 to 1945 has required in some cases increased labor to have it done at this time, reducing the revenue traffic per employee.

That continuing and exceedingly high levels of capital investment—such as we are still experiencing—will contribute to the advances of productivity over a period of years is well borne out by a recent survey of Canadian firms applying for special depreciation in the modernization and expansion of their plant facilities. Some 1,879 firms or two out of every three reporting anticipated increased efficiency and reduction in unit costs of production; 1,886 or seven out of every ten firms looked for improved working conditions as a result of providing better facilities for their employees. "As a result", the survey points out, "fewer man-hours per unit are likely to be used in the production of a number of commodities than was the case either before or during the war, while at the same time the volume of commodities produced is likely to be substantially greater. The effect of labor-saving devices is to use the manpower thus saved for expanded production and shorter working hours".

Low Rubber Prices Threat To Stability In Malaya

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The decline in the price of natural rubber during the last year has been given as one cause of the lower sterling bloc dollar earnings. This is not the only serious result of the increased use of synthetic rubber, however. John Marston points out that the skilful organizers of political discontent in Malaya will have much more fertile ground on which to work if the price of Malayan rubber continues to fall.

London.

RUBBER is a commodity attracting exceptional attention just now. Some people see there a means—possibly the best single means—of overcoming the sterling area's shortage of dollars. But no one seems quite sure of the best method of "selling" a rubber policy to the U.S.A.

The decline in the price of natural rubber from 26c a pound, on an average, in 1948 to 10c a pound before the middle of 1949 has been quoted as a major cause of the decline in non-U.K. earnings of dollars, together with the associated fact that American consumption of the natural product has been declining. More recently the price has been firmer, largely because purchases have been made on behalf of the U.S. stockpiling authorities. Within limits, stockpile buying can proceed independently of Congress-approved appropriations, for the Americans can use up to 5 per cent of the counterpart funds in the Bank of England special account (the sterling equivalent of Marshall aid) to acquire strategic materials; but, of course, sales against these funds earn no dollars.

Against the background of even a slight recovery in the price of the commodity, the recent warnings by British government spokesmen about the "threat" to eastern security involved in a further fall in the price need careful investigation. "In our view", said the Colonial Under-Secretary, Mr. Rees-Williams, "there is no greater danger to the stability of the far east than a fall in the price of rubber below what it is at present."

Not Unorganized

There is certainly a strong case to be made out along these lines. Discontent in Malaya is not an unorganized feeling: it has already been skilfully aligned with a political movement, has already broken out into organized warfare. The peninsula is one of the world's strategic points. A military campaign is still in progress there, and, despite optimistic pronouncements at fairly regular intervals, the British military "policing" units are not yet within sight of a decisive result. Their task will be made much more difficult—perhaps impossible—if an economic slump hits the country, dependent as it is on rubber more than on any other product.

But why should Britain only now be getting wise to the political implications of cheap rubber? The commodity's statistical position, which looked bad a few months ago, looks relatively healthy now. World production of the natural product is not expanding above 1948 levels, whereas consumption, at least up to the latest period covered by the Rubber Study Group Secretariat, has continued to increase.

True, the trend of U.S. consumption has been unsatisfactory since May, and Britain and other countries have also been consuming less; so if there is any increase in shipments later in the year there may be good reason for concern about the price. But rubber was weakening much earlier than most other basic materials, so there has been plenty of time to work out a long-term policy for the buyers' market.

There are probably two main reasons why the matter has lately been raised with such urgency: or, rather, one reason with two motives. The reason is that the time is thought to be opportune to campaign for a change in American rubber policy, when America is reconsidering measures to counter a world slump. The motives are probably those of the Malayan rubber interests — they urged the High Commissioner last June to make strong representations in appropriate quarters, in face of the serious position which, they said, was already developing; and of the British Government itself, as the body responsible for the sterling area's dwindling dollar reserve.

So we are likely to experience all over again the controversy over natural versus synthetic rubber. Strangely and disturbingly, the whole brunt of the decline in America's consumption of rubber has fallen so far on the natural product, while synthetic has been consumed quite steadily at an annual rate around 450,000 tons—which is more than twice the minimum required by law (before it was amended) to maintain the synthetic industry in being. Furthermore, the cut in natural imports has fallen particularly heavily on Malaya.

It seems impossible to get a really unbiased opinion on the respective merits of natural and synthetic rubber. Certainly, the indignation of natural rubber interests about the "hoodwinking" of American consumers into the belief that the synthetic product is superior must bring a wry smile to some lips.

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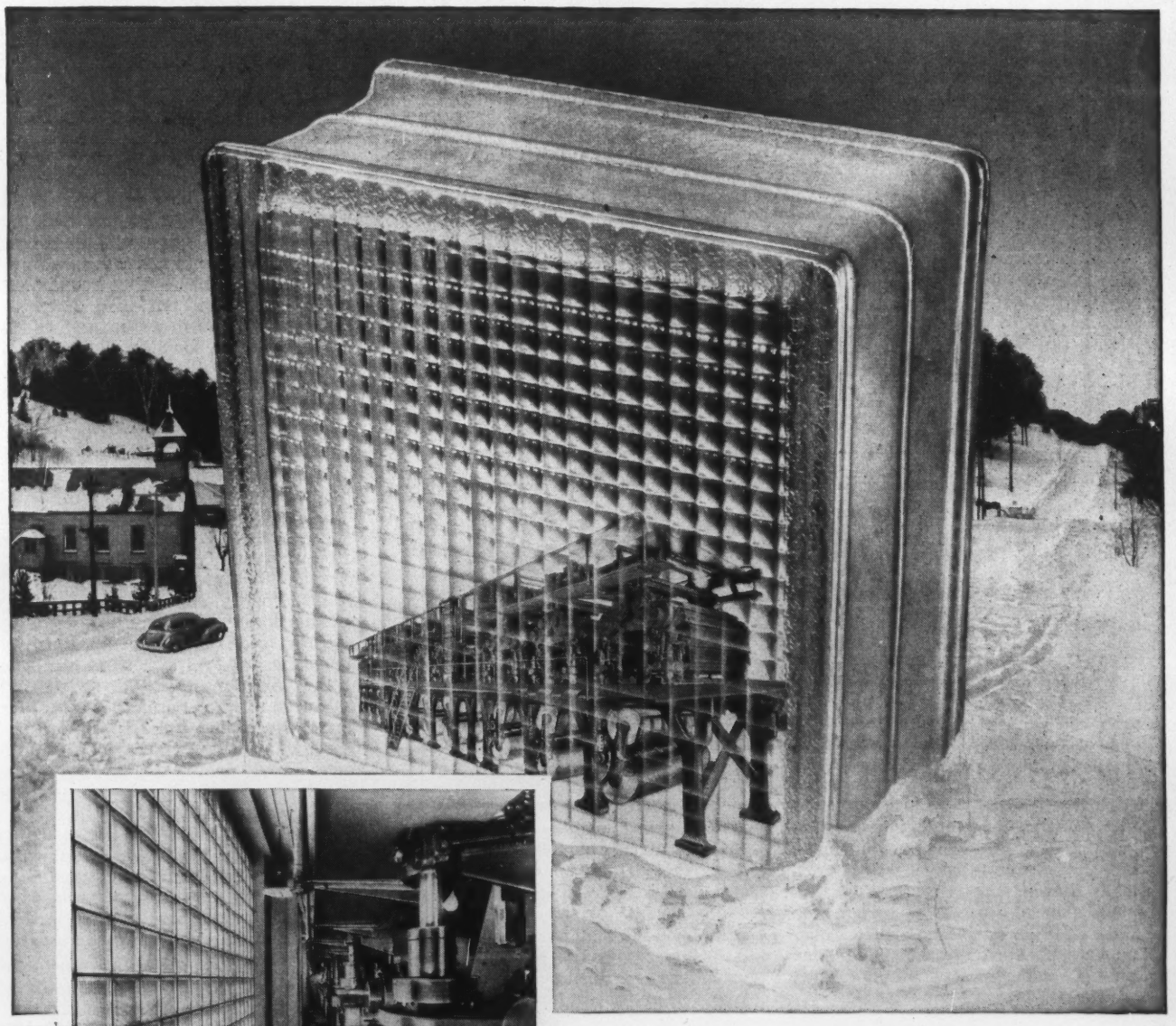

• *PC Glass Block installation, Winnipeg Free Press.*
Architects: Green Blankstein & Russell.

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SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

INDUSTRIAL production during May continued its upward movement to reach a new high, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau's general index of production stands at 187.0, an increase of 0.9 over the revised April figure. The May standing compares with 182.0 for May last year.

•

The gross factory selling value of products turned out by Canadian manufacturers of iron and steel and their products rose to an all time record figure of $2,251,392,000 in 1948. This is an increase of 21 per cent over the previous year's total.

•

Department store sales rose 6 per cent during the week ending July 30, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All regions participated in the rise except Quebec where there was a decline of 8 per cent. The rise in B.C. was 18 per cent, in Alberta 17 per cent, Saskatchewan 12 per cent, the Maritimes 6 per cent, Manitoba 5 per cent and Ontario one per cent.

•

Carloadings on Canadian railways during the week ended July 30 totalled 73,532 cars compared with 74,526 in the preceding week, and 75,968 in the corresponding week last year.

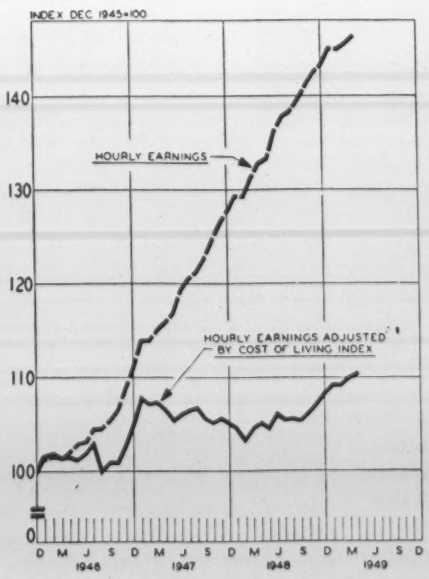
•

Canada's official cost of living index, however, advanced from 160.5 to 162.1 between June 1 and July 2. The increase was almost entirely due to a rise of 4.3 points in the food index.

The general wholesale price index showed a further slight decline in June, falling to 156.3 which is one-tenth of a point below the May level.

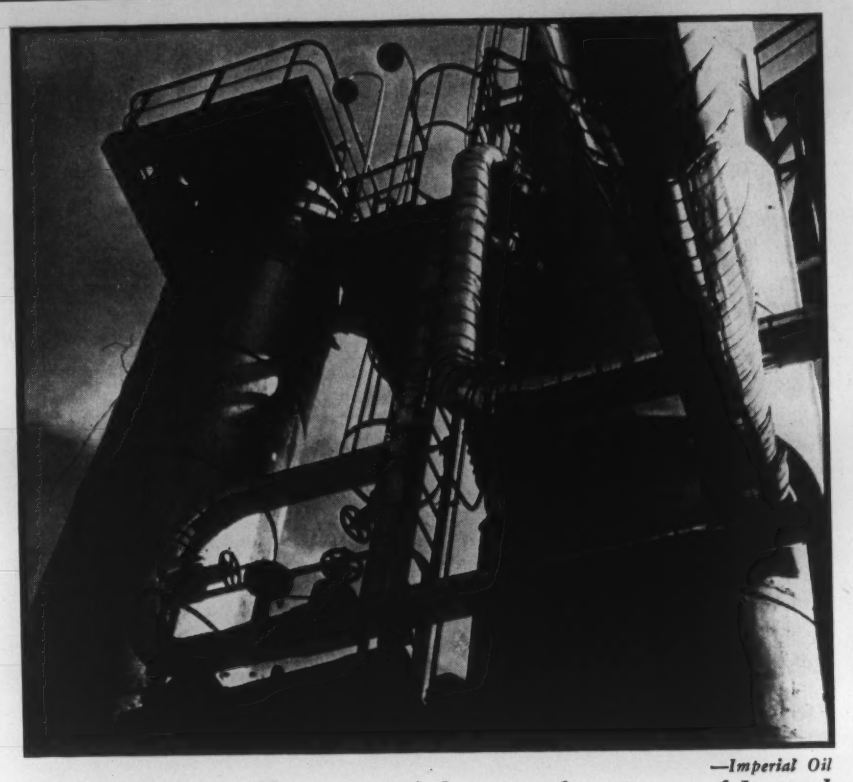
•

Employment and payrolls in leading establishments in the major industrial groups showed considerable seasonable expansion at the beginning of June.



—Bank of Canada

Indexes of average hourly earnings in manufacturing are plotted above. The solid line shows the earnings index divided by the cost of living.



—Imperial Oil

OIL REFINERY: This is part of the mass of equipment of Imperial Oil's Edmonton refinery, once used at Whitehorse, and since transported to Edmonton, to refine some of the Province's new oil resources.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Price of Gold is Looming Large On World's Economic Horizon

By JOHN M. GRANT

IS THE DAWNING of a new era in sight for the gold mining industry? The subject of gold is today coming in for considerable attention, not only with its position in the world's economic structure, but also from the viewpoint of the investor, and as *The Metal Bulletin*, London, England, recently pointed out there is no doubt whatever that the problem of the price of gold will loom increasingly large on the world's economic horizon in the immediate future. In gold mining circles expectations are that the month of September will be an important one as far as gold and money are concerned. It had seemed altogether likely that the serious financial weakness in Great Britain would already have started sterling devaluation, which would eventually lead to total world devaluation for currencies, or an increase in the price of the yellow metal. The British situation now may possibly shortly become worse, and the fact the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund is scheduled for next month in Washington, arouses the new encouragement for those who realize that ultimately the price of gold will have to be increased, as so far nothing has been found capable of taking its place as the recognized common denominator or standard of value for money and credit in most of the world.

•

"The winds are still blowing very strongly in favor of the golds," state J. Bradley Streit & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, in the last issue of their *Investment Digest*, pointing out that "a wide range of economic events may appear unrelated at surface but underneath they appear to be pointing towards the same thing: a high price for gold — and lower mining costs." The events referred to are: sale by the South African government of gold at $38.52 an ounce for use in manufacture; a drop in U.K. gold and dollar holdings far below the mark previously considered necessary for safety; consent of the U.K.—under U.S. pressure—to a new plan of European trading which can only increase pressure on U.K. cash reserves; a world crisis on the U.S. dollar front which threatens the whole fabric of international trade (most countries of the world, including Canada, are finding themselves pinched for means of payment in trade with the U.S.); a further sharp downward movement in U.S. internal economic activity with lower prices there making it more difficult for other countries to sell the U.S. market, and mark-up in the Bache & Co. U.S. market for unrefined gold to $39.52 an ounce for 30-day delivery, and to $40.52 for January, 1950, delivery, reflecting a growing feeling that ultimately the price of gold will be marked up even in the United States. However, devaluation, and an upward revision of the price of gold through it, is likely to be but one part of the full upward swing to be expected in the price of gold, many authorities contend. If the U.S. should ultimately decide to revalue gold to give its export trade a lift, the price of gold would be marked up just that much more.

•

In reviewing the gold situation last month, Babson's *Canadian Reports* point out that after all this British crisis is really a world crisis, and a problem of fundamentals, and the important fundamental fact is that after every major war in the past hundred years, the general price level has moved to a higher plateau. These higher prices result in an artificial scarcity of gold as a basis of credit at the old price. Consequently, devaluation of all currencies, or in other words, a higher price for gold, has usually resulted. "Thus, we believe we are justified in reiterating our advice that from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of common stock funds be kept invested in shares of good grade, gold producing companies," Babson's add. They also emphasize the fact that it is significant there has been no marked reflection of impaired sentiment in the market action of Canadian gold shares. Since, at the very least, the "standstill" (British) agreement postpones any chance of international developments beneficial to the golds for several months, the present tendency to hold their ground reasonably well pricewise would suggest that the "market" believes this is nothing more than a postponement of benefits to come.

•

Earnings of McIntyre Porcupine Mines in the three months ended June 30 (the company's first quarter) were slightly above the like period in 1948. Net income, after depreciation, for the last quarter was $612,643, equal to 77 cents per share, as compared with $593,730, or 74 cents per share last year. Gross income was $2,152,300 against $2,017,799 in the same period last year. Total costs were up $115,588 at $1,539,657. Of this amount depreciation accounted for a jump of $16,795, while costs, including development, were up $94,725.

•

Pamour Porcupine Mines earned 4.3 cents per share, or $215,000 in the first six months of 1949, compared with a loss of $55,000 for the first half of last year. With more men available, Pamour is operating at mill capacity, with an increasing tonnage coming from the western part of the property.

•

Hallnor Mines, subsidiary of Noranda Mines, earned 16.9 cents per share in the first half of the current year, compared with 14.2 cents per share during the like period in 1948. Two dividends of seven cents per share have been paid this year to date and a further dividend of seven cents per share has been declared payable September 1.

•

The expansion program which boosted mill capacity of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, in the Larder Lake camp, above 4,000 tons daily late last year, is now being reflected in earnings. Estimated net profit for the six months ended June 30 were $1,971,535, equal to just over 41½ cents per share, and surpassed any previous full year since 1943, when the company earned $2,015,483, or 42.61 cents per share. The net earnings for the whole of 1948 were $1,640,358, equivalent to 34.68 cents per share, and those of 1947 amounted to $1,950,478, or 41.23 cents. Bullion recovery in the first half of the current year was valued at $5,138,932 as compared with $5,838,585 in all of 1948, which represented the second best production year since milling commenced 11 years ago. Tonnage milled this year was 769,029 tons and the average recovery $6.682, as against 889,711 tons and $6.56 recovery in all of 1948. J. Y. Murdoch, president, in reporting on the activities of the company for the half year states that at the 2,050-foot level diamond drilling in that period has shown, in No. 6 ore zone, an ore length of 225 feet having an

Prospects are for a somewhat smaller world wheat crop this year in spite of increased acreages in major producing countries, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the July issue of its monthly review of the wheat situation.

•

Canada's merchandise exports in June were valued at $255,100,000, an increase of 9 per cent over the corresponding month last year. Total for the first half of 1949 was $1,424,600,000 against $1,400,100,000 in the like period of 1948.

•

Canadian gold production during May continued the gains of the preceding months this year over 1948. Production during May totalled 332,442 fine ounces. The month's output had a value of $11,635,470.

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average width of 20.4 feet with an indicated grade of $13.95 per ton. The ore is open on its west end. At the same horizon No. 10 orebody shows a length of 260 feet, width of 18.7 feet, and an indicated grade of $7.69. These figures do not include any allowance for dilution.

•

An estimated net profit of $6,855,000, equal to $3.06 per share — the highest in the company's history — is reported by Noranda Mines for the first half of 1949. This compares with $4,012,000, or $1.79 per share in the like period last year. The increase in earnings was chiefly accounted for by greater production from the Horne Mine and increased dividends from Waite Amulet, but J.Y. Murdoch, president, points out in the semi-annual report that earnings for the second half of the year will be adversely affected by the reduction of copper. Waite Amulet has paid two dividends of 40 cents per share to date this year and a further dividend of like amount will be distributed September 10, but as in the case of Noranda, Waite Amulet's earnings for the second half of the year will be affected by lower prices for copper and zinc. Metal production and miscellaneous income of Noranda was $12,665,000 as compared with $8,012,000 in the first half of 1948. Exploration work is being carried out by Noranda in Gaspe and other locations in Quebec, Manitoba and the Yukon.

•

Nisto Mines reports that check assays received from the University of Saskatchewan on pitchblende samples have been consistently higher than the field determinations, showing 50 per cent higher uranium content; however, the management feels that more check samples are required before the average grade can be safely computed. C. H. E. Stewart, general manager of Transcontinental Resources, the parent company, has recently completed a detailed examination of the property. Exploration of the uranium bearing zones has been very encouraging to date, and he states that indicated grades and structural conditions are fully up to expectations, suggesting definite mine-making possibilities.

•

Value of production of Ontario gold mines for the first six months of 1949 totalled $39,934,114, as compared with $35,047,993 in the like period last year, an increase of 13.94 per cent. This year 4,863,337 tons of ore were milled against 4,087,612, a jump of 18.98 per cent. The Larder Lake district, due to the increased production of Kerr-Addison mine, showed the largest gain from a year ago, total value of the bullion being up 73.19 per cent. In June tonnage milled by 44 mines was up 19.43 per cent over the corresponding month in 1948, while total value of output was up 18 per cent at $6,933,031. The number of wage-earners employed during June was 13,022.

•

A deal is reported in the making between Trebor Mines Ltd., (the original Cuniptau Mines claims) in the Temagami Lake area of Ontario, and Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. Ltd. Terms of the negotiations have not, at time of writing, been made public, but is believed that no reorganization of Trebor is being considered. It is expected Granby would acquire control of Trebor Ontario Nickel Mines, vendor of the property to Trebor. About 15 years ago Cuniptau Mines put a shaft down 240 feet and carried out approximately 2,000 feet of lateral work. A consulting engineer's report in 1937 estimated 254,000 tons of ore in place having a combined nickel-copper content of 1.49 per cent after dilution. The drilling carried out by Trebor since commencing work late last year is reported to have added considerably to the extent of the sulphide deposit.

•

A new lead-zinc mine, and one that promises to be second largest in British Columbia, has been brought into production by Reeves MacDonald Mines—a subsidiary of Pend Oreille Mines and Metals. The new 1,000-ton milling plant is said to be the most modern on the continent, but capacity will not be attained until a second ball mill is installed later this summer. The plant is located just across the international boundary from northeastern Washington's Metaline mining district, and commencement of milling late last month marked the culmination of 30 years' efforts. A large tonnage of ore has been outlined, 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 tons being estimated as blocked out, and production costs per ton are expected to be unusually low. The Reeves MacDonald company took over control of the property about 20 years ago, and this shortly after passed to Pend Oreille.

•

After recording a net loss during each of the two previous years, Hasaga Gold Mines, in the Red Lake area, had a net profit of $141,022, equivalent to 4.7 cents per issued share, in 1948. Estimated government cost-aid was $155,335 allowing the company just under $42 per ounce for its gold during the 12 months. Bullion production for the year was $780,853. Ore reserves at December 31 were 274,636 tons, averaging $5.36 per ton (uncut value) for a total valuation of $1,473,332. Exploration for new orebodies is being carried on, and there are promising areas to be tested, J. E. Hammell, president, points out. The mill at the property is operating at capacity. Operating costs were reduced to $5.02 per ton milled against $7.63 in the previous year. Including materials and supplies at cost, current assets at the end of the year amounted to $329,921 against current liabilities of $1,124,861. Included in assets are securities on deposit. Additional assets include securities on deposit with Hydro at cost of $7,332, loan and accrued interest to allied company of $1,039,430 shares in and advances to auxiliary enterprises of $208,830, and prepaid items and advances of $27,361. The company should soon start to receive payment on account of the loan to Starratt Olsen Gold Mines.

•

All sections of Canada, except Alberta, will be covered by the 57 parties assigned to the 1949 field program of the topographical survey of the Department of Mines and Resources. The Topographical Survey branch is responsible for the original surveys for control of mappings from aerial photographs, and provides base maps for the development of Canada's mineral and other resources, and for the guidance and assistance of engineering projects in all parts of the country. Distribution of the field parties is: Northwest Territories, 5; Yukon, 11; British Columbia, 15; Saskatchewan, 1 (party of four units); Manitoba, 2; Ontario, 1; Quebec, 8; New Brunswick, 6; Nova Scotia; Newfoundland, 2. Several parties will be engaged in providing control for vertical air photographs in the Quebec-Newfoundland area, from which will be prepared one-mile maps of the area of present development.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

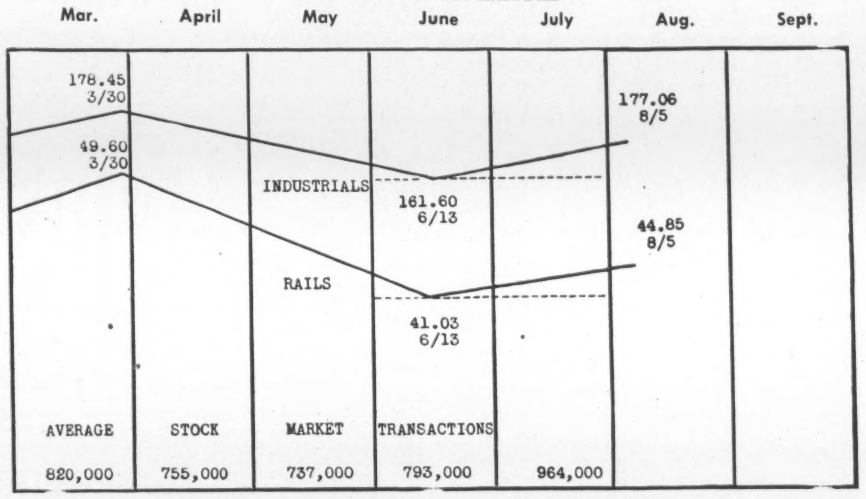
By Haruspex

COMMON stocks are at a level where they appear favorably priced on a long-term basis in terms of earnings and yields. Psychology, however, is depressed over the business outlook as well as the domestic and foreign political and financial situation. On the basis of current strength, we would increase or maintain buying reserves to about one-third of investment funds, retaining the balance in selected growth issues.

Common stock prices, as reflected by the Dow-Jones industrial average, have been advancing for eight weeks. There is no present evidence that this advance has ended and there is still a large short position that might be run in at any time. Furthermore, the move falls short of the type of intermediate recovery we mentioned early in the year as probable in the last half—a move, whether now or later, we still believe has a good chance of eventuating. As an advance proceeds, however, and particularly today, in the face of uncertainties that still exist everywhere, it is always advisable to give consideration to increasing reserves. On this basis we would use the current advance to build reserves where none are held or where they are quite small in relation to stock positions.

We continue to regard shares for the longer term as underpriced from the earnings and yield standpoint. This has been true, however, over a considerable number of months without mitigating fairly wide market swings on the downside. Furthermore, a continuing major position in stocks, which we still recommend, gives considerable weight to a long-term optimistic bias.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES



BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

CANADIAN MINES HANDBOOK—published by Northern Miner Press Ltd.—$2.00.

This is the book-of-the-year for all those interested in the mining industry—in fact, a must. The new handbook brings to all holders of mining stocks, whether active or not, up to the minute information, as well as the background so necessary to keep them in tune with the changing times. The 1949 edition which runs to 360 pages lists 7,705 inactive companies as against 7,477 a year ago, and the total listing of all companies, active and inactive has reached another new peak of 8,465. A survey of the book shows more companies presently prospecting for uranium than are diamond drilling for gold, some 52 companies now being engaged in the search for uranium. The handbook shows only 760 companies now listed as active, compared with 842 last year and 1,765 in 1946. Three years ago 429 companies were engaged in exploratory diamond drilling, most of them for gold. This year the number has dwindled to less than 75, of which not more than 40 are drilling for the yellow metal. The producing mines, of which in 1948 there were 158, have shrunk to 133. A new feature of the handbook is the inclusion of asbestos mining companies.

•

A 40-page booklet, "The Miner at Work", has just been published by the Ontario Mining Association, and as R. L. Healy, Kirkland Lake, president, points out in an introductory letter is a further step towards creating a better understanding of metal mining in Ontario. The booklet is freely illustrated and well written, in fact, very effective public relations work. People are always interested in watching other people at work, and in this booklet will find a fascinating picture of the men who work at one of Canada's most important jobs, mining. As Mr. Healy, who is general manager of Wright-Hargreaves Mines, states, it is undoubtedly impossible for anyone in Canada to live completely outside the influence of our miners and their work, and the purpose of the booklet is to present some of these men as they go about their daily tasks. The highly mechanized nature of the industry is seen clearly, and at the same time, it is evident that judgment and skill play important parts in their jobs. A previous publication by the association, "The Miner at Home", described the miners' lives away from their work, their communities and families. Further publications dealing with other phases of Ontario mining will be forthcoming from time to time, it is stated. Copies of "The Miner at Work", are available on request from the Ontario Mining Association, 320 Bay Street, Toronto.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Claims Under Policies and Surety Bonds Subject Of Litigation

By GEORGE GILBERT

Insurance companies, as a rule, will go a long way to effect a satisfactory settlement of claims arising under their contracts rather than go to law, as they do not want to acquire a reputation for litigating claims instead of paying them.

However, there are times when recourse must be had to the courts to determine the validity of a contract, or whether the particular loss for which a claim is made comes within its terms or not.

ALTHOUGH the great majority of claims under insurance policies and surety bonds are settled in a routine manner with promptness and to the satisfaction of the insured, there are cases in which a difference of opinion arises as to the amount to which the claimant is entitled or as to whether the loss comes within the terms of the contract, and if no settlement can be reached by agreement the question is usually taken to the courts for determination.

In an Ontario case action was taken on a fire insurance policy for loss of a quantity of tobacco stored in claimant's barn. Barn and contents were totally destroyed by fire in February, 1945. The insurance company alleged that the claimant fraudulently misrepresented the type of fuel and equipment used in the processing of the tobacco in the kilns in his written application for the insurance and falsely claimed for loss of a quantity of tobacco which had been removed from the claimant's premises before the fire. The claimant admitted untrue description of fuel and equipment in the written application, but alleged that the insurance company had knowledge of the true nature of the equipment through its agent and was bound by that knowledge. It was held by the Ontario High Court of Justice that on the evidence it was established that the claimant had misrepresented the nature of the fuel and equipment used for processing tobacco and that the contract was invalid because of false description in the written application, and also that by the terms of the contract between the insurance company and its agent knowledge of the agent was not notice to the company. An appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal was dismissed with costs. (1948 2 D.L.R. 663)

In a British Columbia case it was held by the B.C. Supreme Court that the liability of a bonding company under a bond and the renewals thereof given pursuant to s. 9 of the Real Estate Agents Licensing Act, R.S.B.C. 1936, c. 157, and providing for the payment of any damages or compensation for which the holder of a real estate agent's license under s. 7 of the said Act is liable by reason of wrongful or dishonest dealing on the part of the holder during the term of the license, is cumulative and provides protection for each year to the amount of the bond, since the said Act was obviously intended to provide protection to the members of the public who sustained loss by reason of the wrongful acts of the agent from year to year to the extent of the amount of the bond in each year.

Continuation Certificates

It was also held that the issuance of continuation certificates from year to year by the company containing a provision restricting its liability under the bond and all continuations to the one amount named in the bond, whether done with or without the consent or knowledge of the Superintendent of Insurance with whom, by s. 9 of the Act, the original contract is to be made, is contrary to the provisions of the said Act and to public policy (1947 1 D.L.R. 849)

In a Saskatchewan case, in which the Court of Appeal reversed the judgment of the trial court, it was held that where a provision in an accident and sickness policy is a limitation of the risk insured against and not a limitation of the conditions under which the risk attached or continued it does not constitute a variation of any statutory condition requiring compliance with s. 248 of the Saskatchewan Insurance Act, R.S.O. 1940, c. 121.

In this case the policy provided: "(a) Disability resulting from . . . tuberculosis . . . shall be covered only if the disease is contracted after the policy has been in continuous force for the six (6) preceding months; (c) Payment in advance . . . of premiums . . . quarterly . . . is required to keep the policy in continuous effect for further terms. If default is made in payment of any agreed premium . . . the subsequent acceptance of the premium . . . shall reinstate the policy, but only to cover accidental injuries thereafter sustained and such diseases as may be contracted more than ten days after the date of such acceptance."

It was held that clause (c) did not override clause (a) and therefore where, after reinstatement following non-payment of the premium, the insured less than six months but more than ten days from reinstatement contracted tuberculosis the insured could not recover on the policy. (1946 2 D.L.R. 582)

Alberta Case

In an Alberta case suit was brought under a boiler insurance which insured against loss from an "accident" to, *inter alia*, a boiler in the claimant's oil refinery. "Accident" was defined as including a sudden or accidental explosion of gas in the furnace of the boiler or within the tubes, flues or other passages for the conducting of gases from the furnace to the chimney, provided the explosion occurred while the boiler was being operated with gas or oil.

A use and occupancy (business) endorsement, which formed part of the policy, provided for the payment of $1,000, subject to a limit of $100,000 for any one accident, for each day of total prevention of business on the premises caused solely by an accident occurring to an insured object while the endorsement was in effect. Clause G of this endorsement provided that the insurer should not be liable to pay for any prevention of business resulting from an accident caused by fire, etc., nor for any time during which business would not or could not have been carried on if the accident had not occurred, and that the period of prevention would not be limited by the date of the end of the policy period.

WHAT THEY USE for money in Israel. Despite some differences in the past the new coinage is being made in England. Values shown are 50 and 100 Prutoth (plural for Peruta) and the design is copied from coins of the period of Judas Maccabaeus.

On Nov. 1, 1941, the policy period expired, but in response to a request made on that day by the claimant's insurance broker to the company's special agent to have the insurance continued, the broker was furnished with a "binder," including the use and occupancy endorsement, for the month of November. The loss occurred on Nov. 21, 1941. No other application was made by the claimant for insurance for a period subsequent to said Nov. 1.

It was held by the Alberta Supreme Court: (1) That the policy sued on was for the purposes intended by both parties the policy "in current use by the company" within the meaning of the endorsement on the back of the binder and the insurance company could not be heard to say that some other form of policy was contemplated by either party. The binder therefore continued the coverage under the policy sued on, including the use and occupancy endorsement, for 30 days from the date of the expiration of the policy, viz. Nov. 1, 1941.

(2) That the evidence showed there was an explosion of gas within the furnace of the boiler in question caused by a sudden influx of gas or gasoline. (3) That said explosion was an "accident" within the meaning of the policy and was the sole cause of the total suspension of claimant's business within the meaning of the use and occupancy endorsement, and it was not shown that any of the limiting provisions of clause G thereof applied.

(4) That although there was not a literal compliance with the requirements of the policy as to notice of the accident, the insurance company by immediately acting on the oral notice which was given on Dec. 10, 1941, waived strict compliance with said requirements . . . (5) That conditions in insurance policies as to notice of loss are not inserted for the purpose of enabling insurers to escape liability, but to give them a reasonable opportunity of inspecting the claim under the most favorable circumstances and thereby detecting and rejecting fraudulent demands.

An appeal by the insurance company to the Appellate Division of the Alberta Supreme Court was dismissed. (1947 2 D.L.R. 109)

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Can Canada's Railways Pay Using Diesel Engines?

By MICHAEL YOUNG

Figures from American railroad experience show that the use of diesel-electric instead of steam locomotives can effect a 60 per cent saving in fuel costs and a 40 per cent saving in maintenance costs. All other factors remaining the same, these economies introduced on Canadian railroads would make them a paying proposition. Below are discussed the implications for Canada and her railroads of a change to diesel locomotives.

THE establishment of a diesel-electric locomotive plant at London, Ontario has implications for all parts of the Canadian economy. General Motors Corporation has decided to begin immediately construction of an estimated $5,000,000 plant which will cover a 210 acre tract of land and, at full capacity, will employ 1,000 persons. The plant will be able to turn out one diesel locomotive per day, and preparation for production on this scale indicates that the Canadian railroads have already been sold on the idea of converting to diesel.

The lower operating costs of diesel locomotives would do much to bring the Canadian railways out of the red. It is estimated by diesel authorities that one car of oil will do the work of 12 carloads of coal. This will represent a 60 per cent saving in fuel costs. Moreover, during 1947, American railroads spent $527,000,000 on the repair of steam locomotives. On the basis of maintenance and repair costs of diesels then in service, it has been computed that 40 per cent of this amount would have been saved had diesels been employed. These figures would mean dollars in pocket for the hard pressed Canadian railways.

A second consideration is that railways are faced with serious competition from air and road transportation. Conversion to diesel power would enable the railways to speed up their service while the higher initial tractive effort of diesel engines which gives smoother starts would reduce the liability for damaged lading. Both these factors would improve the competitive position of the railways with respect to their two rivals.

Implications

Granted that the railways are sold on the idea, what are the implications to Canada of the change-over? To the coal industry of Alberta the change-over would have decidedly unfavorable consequences. The sales of coal for consumption in the home have been reduced by the competition of natural gas, and the prospect of natural gas pipe lines from Alberta to neighboring provinces threatens to reduce this market still further.

Railways in western Canada provided an important outlet for Alberta coal; a conversion to oil by the railways would leave the country's largest coal producing province virtually without a market unless its coal can compete successfully with hydro and gas in industry in the west. Whether or not the general level of employment there would fall would depend on whether or not miners thrown out of their jobs by the change-over could be absorbed in other occupations in the province—particularly in the oil industry, which would be stimulated by the conversion.

For the rest of the country, however, the implications are good. The position with respect to U.S. dollars will be bettered: it will no longer be necessary to import coal from the United States to supply steam locomotives crossing central Canada, and faster schedules and smoother journeys will keep Canadian train passengers on Canadian lines for east-west journeys.

It cannot yet be determined what effect a conversion would have on the number of men employed on the railways. Diesels require less upkeep, but if better service leads to increased railway business, the men displaced by the conversion might all be absorbed in new jobs on the diesels.

If the American experience can be used as a basis for forecasts about Canada, the most important aspect of the conversion would be the establishment of Canadian railroads as a paying proposition. Canadian lines cover the same sort of terrain as the American ones, and are exposed to the same type of climate on the trans-continental run. The American experience with diesel on these lines indicates that a large part of the financial problem of the Canadian railways could be solved by a conversion to diesel.

Diesel authorities go so far as to estimate that, had the C.N.R. been using diesel locomotives instead of steam in 1946, it would have realized a profit of $16,000,000.

How correct the estimate is remains to be seen if the company does convert to diesel. But the experience of American railroads does indicate that the Canadian systems stand to profit a great deal by converting.

American diesel locomotive manufacturers developed the following average values from studies made from December 1947 to February 1949. The figures are the average of eight railroad studies, and are in terms of cost per locomotive mile for through freight train operation.

Costs per loco. mile	Steam	Diesel
Repairs	$0.3409	$0.2200
Enginemen	$0.2356	$0.2532
Fuel	$0.7931	$0.3722
Water	$0.0150	—
Lubricants	$0.0140	$0.0236
Other Supplies	$0.0060	$0.0014
Enginehouse expense	$0.1036	$0.0289

The comparative total expenses from these figures are $1.5082 for steam engines per locomotive mile, and $0.8993 for the diesels. These expenses are 40 per cent less for diesels than for steam. The figures are supported by experiments in the United States. In 1937 there were 173 steam locomotives ordered and 145 diesels; ten years later there were only 79 steam locomotives ordered and 2,149 diesels. The apparent explanation for this is that diesel locomotives are more efficient.

Lower operating costs would enable Canadian railways to reduce freight rates better to compete with truck and air transport. Lower rates would stimulate east-west trade—perhaps even to the extent that Alberta coal producers, who would lose their market with the railways to oil, could find an alternative market in the industries of central Canada.

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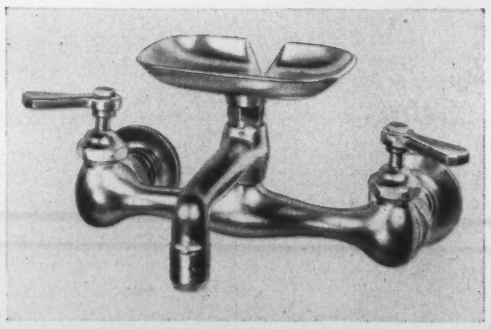

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U.K. Auto Sales In Canada Reaching A High Level

By L. J. ROGERS

British automobile manufacturers are proving that they can successfully compete with North American manufacturers in the Canadian market. The most recent figures show startling upward trend in the sales of British made cars in Canada. Below, L. J. Rogers gives facts and figures.

THOSE automotive trade authorities who predicted that British car manufacturers would not be able to maintain their sales in the Canadian market once American-type cars became more available are not being much heard from these days. In spite of the increased availability of American-model autos, plus other unexpected obstacles like a shipping strike and a steel shortage, British car makers have already in 1949 sold more passenger cars in Canada than they did in the whole of the record 1948 year. If sales maintain their present level through the fall season, British car dealers say that 1949 full-year sales will be more than double those of 1948, when a record 14,000 British passenger cars were sold in Canada.

Sales trends so far in '49 have been startling even to the most enthusiastic sales and promotion men in the British car field. In British Columbia, one of the top markets, sales by one carmaker, Austin, alone accounted for about 14 per cent of all new car registrations in that province during the first five months of 1949. The deliveries of U.K. passenger cars in the first six months of this year total approximately 12,000, according to Dominion government figures—while deliveries in July are estimated to total at least 6,000 units, reflecting increase in shipments after the end of the shipping strike. (This estimate is based on July deliveries reported by the two biggest British distributors of around 5,000 vehicles, valued in excess of $5,000,000.)

Actual and estimated deliveries of British cars for the first seven months total around 18,000 units, compared with domestic production of American model cars of around 110,000 units. Allowing for additional limited imports of American-built passenger cars, it appears that the British car has now won at least a 15 per cent share in the Canadian domestic market.

Not Saturated

Comparing deliveries with sales, it's evident that the Canadian passenger car market is still far from saturated. Dealers for British and for American cars are quoting four- to six-week delays on most models, as demand seems to remain unsatisfied in spite of record imports and domestic output. Switchover of domestic producers from the export to the domestic market has seemingly done little to meet the needs of one of the few "sellers' markets" still in existence. One Canadian car maker, Ford, who used to export 43 per cent of his output in 1935-39, saw exports drop to 27 per cent in 1948, and to only 15 per cent in the present year.

Accomplishment of British car makers in doubling sales in an increasingly competitive Canadian market is still remarkable, even after discounting it because the market is greater than anyone expected. As one British car dealer said, "It makes us feel happy to know that our customers are willing to wait just as long for delivery as they would have to wait to get a Ford or Chevrolet—even though we don't like to keep them waiting at all."

One of the noteworthy features of the 1949 season for British car dealers has been the upsurge of sales in the second quarter of the year. In the first quarter only 4,400 cars were brought into Canada, and deliveries in February dropped to the lowest level in almost a year. At this point, some observers leaped to the conclusion that the British car boom in Canada was finished, wiped out in the face of stronger competition from American-model cars. Had these observers waited another two weeks before drawing their conclusions, their predictions could have been right instead of wrong. In the first two weeks of April, one British car maker cleaned out his entire stock of 2,000 cars—and from that time on, British cars have been selling consistently ahead of deliveries. The rush to meet this demand saw 2,200 British cars delivered to Canada in April, another 2,200 in May and 3,100 in June—for a record total in the second quarter of 7,500. But for shipping delays arising out of the London dock strike, and for export quotas arising out of Britain's steel shortage, some major distributors say that they could have sold up to twice their record second quarter deliveries.

Three Times

In July, with shipments once more moving freely, the biggest British car maker sent 4,000 cars to Canada—three times the total of any previous month. The central Ontario distributor for another British line reports selling 1,500 cars of one popular model alone since taking the agency on March 10th. This dealer is now moving $650,000 worth of British cars a month in his territory, and recently tried to increase his quota, but has so far been barred from so doing by the steel shortage in Britain.

British Columbia and Ontario are the two key markets for British cars in Canada, but distributors say that sales are steadily being increased in Quebec and the maritimes, and on the prairies. One distributor said that his company had encountered strong buying resistance on the prairies last year, where many drivers felt that British small cars were too fragile to stand up to western gravel and gumbo roads, ice and snow, and thirty-below winter temperatures. By last winter, however, enough had been sold to give the company and the driving public an idea of how the little cars could meet western conditions. This spring, reports from pioneer small-car drivers in the west were so encouraging that sales are now moving up to the national average.

A more important problem which faced the British car maker last year seems to be approaching solution—that's the matter of re-sales and trade-ins. For some time, British car owners found that used-car dealers weren't too keen on handling British small cars. Lately, however, British car dealers in many areas have been successful in establishing a satisfactory level of re-sale values, and some used-car dealers seem to be willing to handle British used models at this price level. Dealers agree that it will take several years more to build up a strong price structure in the used-car field, but they claim that the buyer of a British car is not forced to sell his car on the used-car market as quickly as the owner of the American-model car. They base this argument on the claim that British cars are designed and built to stand up longer, and that they are not outmoded in appearance as rapidly by year-to-year style changes.

The jump in British car sales on the Canadian market comes at an opportune time to help Britain's dollar reserves, for 1949 has so far seen a considerable drop in British car exports to the United States. In 1948, the U.S. market took 24,500 British cars, while this year monthly shipments are running at an average of less than half the 1948 level. The increase in shipments to Canada will probably more than make up for the slump in exports to the U.S., however. Total value of British passenger car exports to Canada to the end of June had reached the figure of $12,300,000 according to Ottawa figures—with July adding at least $6,000,000 to this total, according to unofficial estimates. For the full year of 1949, it is likely that passenger cars will be our largest single import item from Britain, with a total value ranging close to $40,000,000. Average value of imported British cars, which was close to $1,000 per unit (wholesale price) in 1948, has been rising steadily this year—not because British prices are being increased, but due to the fact that more expensive types of cars are being introduced to the market here.

Half a dozen Rolls Royces, at $15,000 plus, have been sold in Canada since the end of May, while there are an increasing number of such lower-priced luxury vehicles as Jaguars, Rileys, Sunbeam-Talbots, Triumphs, Rovers, Austin Sheerlines, and Wolseleys being sold in the $4,000 price range. In the $2,000 to $3,000 price range, Morris Oxfords, Vauxhalls, M-G Tourers and others are rolling up fairly impressive sales records this year.

While British car dealers are naturally pleased to see these higher-priced lines beginning to move, they are also hopeful that prices on the big-selling smaller cars can be reduced when the buyer's market finally reaches the auto industry. They point out that many British car factories are held down to 70 per cent of full production by the current steel shortage—and that true price levels cannot be established until the British industry is given a chance to use its full capacity.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

STERLING travellers' cheques issued in Canada for use in sterling area countries may now be exchanged in the United Kingdom for U.S. dollars to be used in European continental countries, according to advices received by Thos. Cook & Son Ltd.

This new move by the Bank of England is designed to relieve exchange difficulties for the many thousands of Canadians visiting Europe this year and for the Holy Year of 1950. Authority had already previously been granted for tourists to exchange their sterling travellers' cheques issued in Canada for new sterling cheques which could be endorsed for encashment in Belgium, Holland, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Under the new regulation, U.S. dollars are supplied by the United Kingdom and are not chargeable against annual quota for American dollars. Tourists will therefore now receive the benefit of the free market rate applying to U.S. dollar cheques.

The above arrangements do not cover countries within the Russian sphere of influence.

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THE statement of accounts of the Midland Bank Ltd. shows assets and liabilities on June 30, 1949, as 1,384,514,267 pounds compared with 1,363,588,509 for the same date last year. Contracts running for sale of foreign currencies, covered by purchases to a corresponding amount, are given as 9,790,958 pounds compared with 9,414,079 pounds at the same time last year.

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COMMONWEALTH International Corp. Ltd., Montreal, has won a citation "for distinguished achievement in annual reporting" issued each year by the *Financial World*, New York.

The award was made to companies in the United States and Canada whose annual reports to shareholders were judged "as among the most modern from the standpoint of content, typography and format of the 2,500 annual reports examined during 1949."

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Appointments

J. L. WINGFELDER has been appointed sales manager of the group division of Canada Health and Accident Assurance Corp., Waterloo, Ontario.

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H. L. WALKER has retired from the presidency of Canadian Food Products Ltd. and has been elected vice chairman of the board of Canadian Food Products Ltd. R. T. Hartt has been elected director and president, and E. J. Spence has been elected a vice president of the company.

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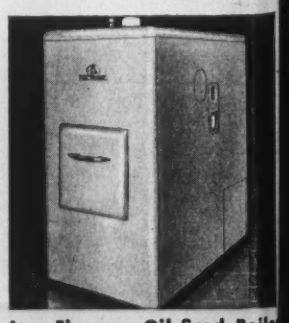

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